

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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A Business Motive Power

The time must come when all businesses will consider the advisability of advertising in the same spirit that a manufacturer ponders over the advisability of adopting a new machine. One does not install a piece of labor-saving mechanism because it suits his fancy; but because the efficiency of the business requires it.

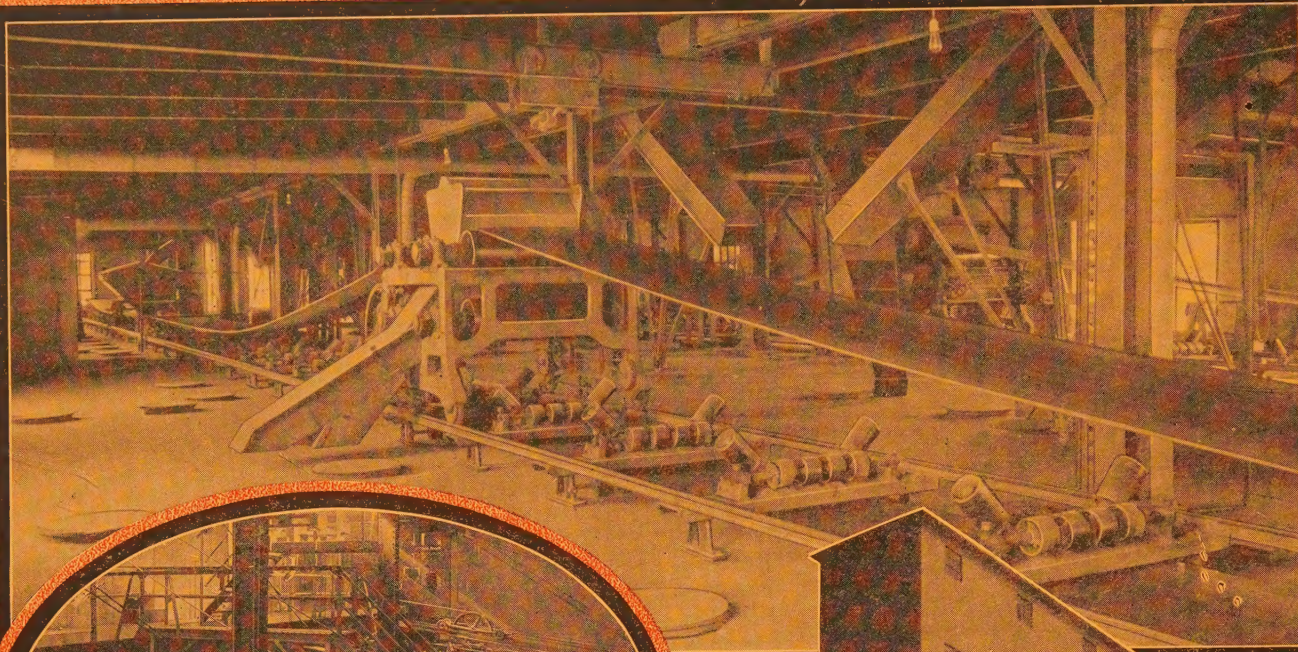
He expects the new machine to reduce his cost to operate—perhaps to make a better product—and thus aid him in meeting competition and making larger profits.

Advertising is exactly similar. The man who refuses to consider it as a possible expedient, simply shuts his eyes on one of the problems of his business. He might as well ignore the banks as sources of credit when he has need to borrow capital.

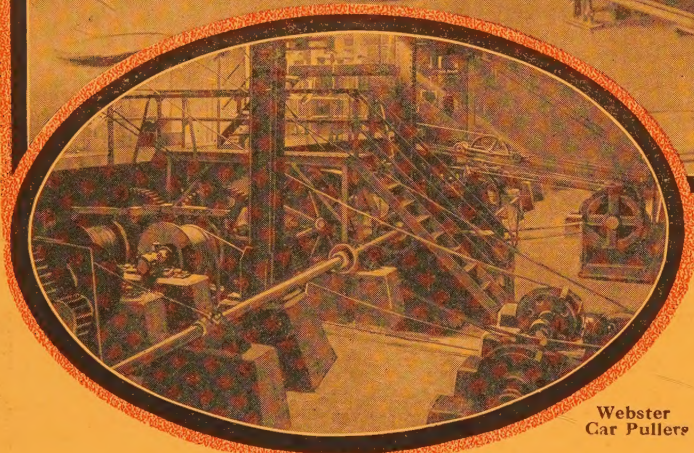
On the other hand, the man who looks to advertising to checkmate all weaknesses and shortcomings of his business and to carry it along to victory despite these, has a childlike faith in the miraculous.

Advertising will not make his product or his service any better than they are; but it will bring him the full benefits of their merits. It will not eliminate wastefulness in his factory or his store; but it will reduce his cost to operate. It will not make illogical selling methods successful; but it will assist good selling methods, and often point the way for improving them.

Advertising is the most inexpensive motive power that the manufacturer or merchant can buy today. It is a form of stimulus that brings excellent returns on the investment.



Webster
Belt Conveyor

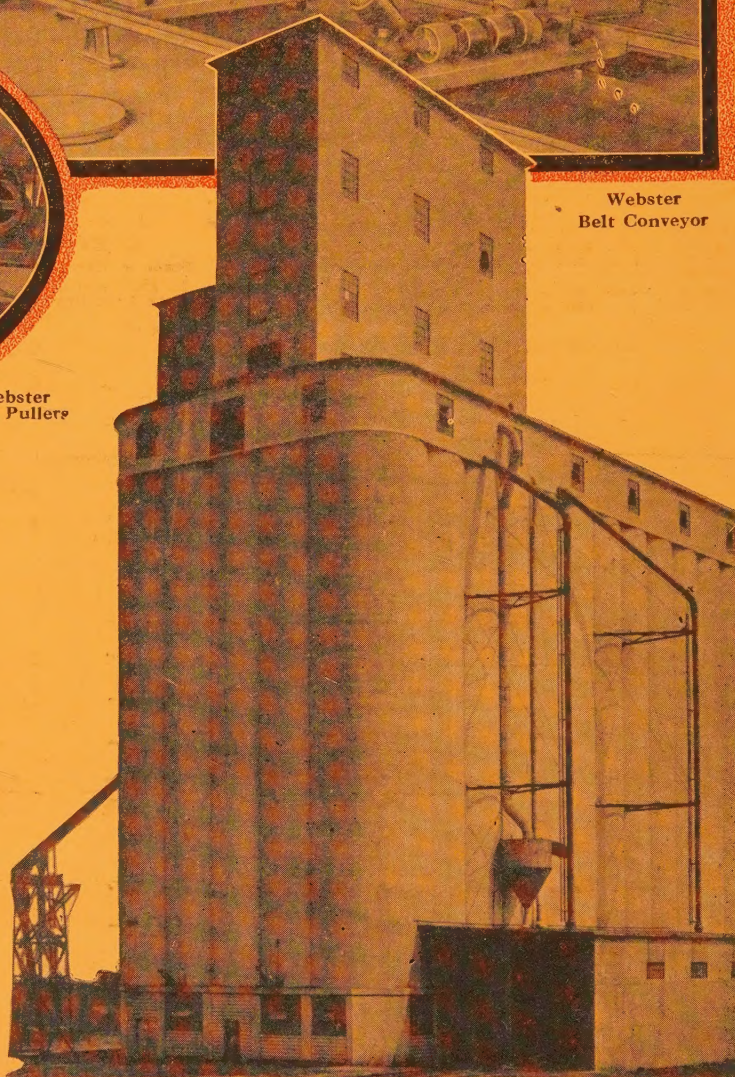


Webster
Car Pullers

Standard Equipment in Modern Grain Handling Plants

WEBSTER grain handling equipment is invariably specified by successful builders of Grain Elevators. They know when they recommend Webster equipment that it will live up to the high standard which they demand.

The experience of numerous installations in grain elevators and mills is concentrated in the Webster Organization. Let them select suitable equipment to meet your particular requirements.



THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY

4500-4560 CORTLAND ST., CHICAGO

Factories-Tiffin, O. and Chicago - Sales Offices in Principal Cities

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Early Grain & Elvtr. Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone & Co., Lester, wholesale grain.*

ATCHISON, KANS.

Moore-Lawless Grain Co., consgts., futures, pvt. wires.*

ATLANTA, GA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Hayn & Sims, successors to
Gregg & Son, J., wholesale brokers, grain, hay.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Baltimore Grain Co., grain receivers, exporters.*
Dennis & Co., grain merchants.
England & Co., Inc., Chas., grain, hay.*
Fahey & Co., John T., grain receivers and exporters.*
Gill & Fisher, receivers and shippers.*
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.*
Hax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.*
Jones & Co., H. C., receivers, shippers, exporters.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
Robinson & Jackson, grain commission merchants.*
Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.*

BEAVER, OKLA.

Horne Grain Co., Texas wheat, barley, milo.

BOSTON, MASS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokerage commission.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Burns Bros. Grain Corp., grain commission.*
Chutchild Grain & Seed Co., receivers, shippers.*
Davis, Inc., A. C., grain.*
Doorty-Ellsworth Co., Inc., brokerage commission.*
Electric Grain Elevator Co., consignments.*
Harold, A. W., grain, barley a specialty.
Lewis Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*
McConnell Grain Corporation, commission merchants.*
McKilien, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain & feed.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*
Traders & Producers Supply Co., millfeeds a specialty.
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*
Watkins Grain Co., consignments.*
Whitney & Gibson, consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Cairo Grain Commission Co., consignments.*
Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Cedar Rapids Grain Co., corn and oats.*
Gifford Grain Co., grain and grain products.*
King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.*
Murrel Grain Co., Ray, recvrs. and shprs.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Chattanooga Feed Co., mfrs. feed; shprs. gr., hay, feed.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Co., W. P., grain commission merchants.*
Armour Grain Co., grain buyers.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*

*Member Grain Dealers National Association.
Freeman & Co., Henry H., grain, hay, straw.
Gerstenberg & Co., commission merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL., (Continued).

Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Leland & Co., E. F., grain and seeds.*
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Mumford & Co., W. E., grain, hay, millstuffs.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., grain and seeds.*
Requa Bros., wheat a specialty.
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Sawyers Grain Co., consignments.
Schiffin & Co., P. H., commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Somers, Jones & Co., grain and field seeds.*
Updike Grain Co., consignments.*

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Gale Grain Co., The A. C., receivers & shippers.*

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., grain and millfeed.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Gates Elevator Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*
Strauss & Co., H. M., receivers, shippers hay & grain.*

CLOVIS, N. MEX.

Western Elvtr. Co., The, recvrs.-shprs., hdqtrs kafir-milo.*

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ALA.

Lyle-Taylor Grain Co., whlse. grain, hay, feeds.

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Crescent Flour Mills Co., The, merchant millers.*
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.*
Farmers Elevator Co., The, H. F. Rover, Mgr.
Gallagher Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Houston Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.*
McCaull-Dunsmore Co., wholesaler and commission.*
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., private wires to all markets.*
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*
Summit Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Des Moines Elvtr. & Gr. Co., oats a specialty.
Iowa Corn Products Co., receivers and shippers.*
Marshall Hall Grain Co., grain commission.*
Taylor & Patton Co., corn and oats.*

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.

Dumont, Roberts & Co., receivers, shippers.*
Huston, C. R., grain and hay.*
Lapham & Co., J. S., receivers & shippers.*
Lichterberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.*
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*
Swift Grain Co., consign or ask for bid.*

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission, consignments.
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., grain dealers.*

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

HAMBURG, IOWA.

Sullivan & McBride S. & G. Co., red cob fodder corn.

HASTINGS, NEBR.

Koehler-Twidale Elevator Co., grain dealers.*

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

Merchants Grocery Co., whlse. grocers, grain, fd., dr.

HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Central Grain Co., The, buyers for mills.
Farmers Co-op. Com. Co., commission merchants.
Goffe & Carkener, private wire.*
Hayes Grain Co., John, grain merchants.*
Hutchinson Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Midwest Grain Co., The, shippers.
Producers Grain Co., The, milling wheat.*
Southwest Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Union Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., grain commission merchants.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Mercer, grain commission & consignments.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.*
Hill Grain Co., The, grain merchants.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

JACKSON, MICH.

Bartlett & Co., J. E., salvage grain buyers & sellers.
Wagner-White Co., track buyers-sellers, grain-feed.

JACKSON, MISS.

Royal Feed & Mfg. Co., mixed feed mfrs.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.*
Croysdale Grain Co., commission merchants.
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Denton Kuhn Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.*
Federal Grain Co., receivers, shippers.*
Frisco Elevators Co., grain merchants.*
Goffe & Carkener, grain commission.*
Hall-Baker Grain Co., consignments.*
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
McCoy-Thomas Grain Co., consignments-futures.*
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.*
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.*
Roehen Grain Co., E. B., consignments.*
Root Grain Co., consignments and futures.*
Sculnar Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., grain.*
Smith-Weekes Bkg. Co., grain broker.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LAWRENCE, KANS.

Underwood & Sons, J., grain, feed, seeds.

LAWTON, OKLA.

Western Grain Co., hay, grain, seeds, mill pdts.

LIBERAL, KANS.

Vickers Grain & Seed Co., grain and field seeds.

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.

Caple & Stockton, hay, grain, feed.
Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, hay, grain, mill feed.*
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain, mill feed.*
(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham-Hewett Gr. Co., receivers-shippers of grain.*
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Verhoeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co. grain and hay brokers.

M'KINNEY, TEXAS.

Reinhart & Company, wheat, corn, oats, maize.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Davis & Andrews Co., grain, mixed feed.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Bacon Co., E. P., grain and seed.*
Bell Co., W. M., commission merchants.*
Blanchard Grain Co., "Always Dependable."**
Bush Grain Co., grain merchants.
Cargill Grain Co., grain and seeds.
Donahue-Stratton Co., dls. grain and feed.*
Flanley Grain Co., consignments solicited.
Franke Grain Co., feeds, grain, hay.
Fraser-Smith Co., commission merchants.
Froedtert Gr. & Maltng Co., grain commission.
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain commission.
Milwaukee Grain Commission Co., grain commission.*
Rang & Co., Henry, commission merchants.
Runkel & Dadmun, grain commission merchants.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*
Udike Grain Co., consignments solicited.*

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Board of Trade Members.

Lyon & Co., A. J. whse. gro., grain, feed.
Threefoot Bros. & Co., whse. grain, feed, dr., gro.*

MIDDLEPOINT, OHIO.

Pollock Grain Co., grain, hay, straw, ear corn.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Hankinson & Co., H. L., grain commission.*
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.*
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
McCull Dismore Co., consignments solicited.*
Seldi, Frank J., all grains and feeds.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Sterling Grain Co., receivers and shippers, all grains.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Grain Exchange Members.

Allfeed Milling Co., feed manufacturers.
Tyner & Co., John A., receivers and shippers.*

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, potatoes.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Jackson, Inc., exporters of grain.*
Fox Co., C. B., exporters.*
Nathan, Edw., succr. to Nathan & Fettes, fwdg. agt.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Knight & Company, commission merchants.*
Muller & Co., Inc., W. H., recvrs., buyers, exporters.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.

NORFOLK, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Cherokee Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lang Grain Co., J. H., prompt and efficient service.*
Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
Moore, George L., grain merchant.*
Okla. City M. & E. Co., grain merchants, millers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokers.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., (Continued).

Scannell-Winters Grain Co., grain and feed.*
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Stowers Grain Co., W. R., commission merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.*
Vandever Grain Co., wholesale grain.
White Grain Co.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Butler Welsh Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Holmquist Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*
Maney Grain Co., The, consignments.*
Roberts Grain Co., Geo. A., grain merchants.*
Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., grain commission.
Udike Grain Co., consignments.*

OTTAWA, KANS.

Ross Milling Co., The, millers, hard wheat flour.

PAMPA, TEXAS.

McMurtry Grain Co., L. C., wheat, kafir, milo.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bartlett Co., S. C., grain commission.
Bowen Grain Co., H. D., receivers & shippers.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.*
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.
McFadden & Co., G. C., consignments.*
Miles, P. B. & C. O., grain commission.*
Mueller Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Delp Grain Co., E. E., grain and millfeeds.*
Dunwoody Co., Ezl., flour, grain, feed.*
Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Rogers & Co., E. L., hay, straw, grain, feed.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Allen & Co., H. S., grain and hay.*
Burson Grain Co., C. G., recvrs., shprs.-commission.*
Elwood & Co., R. D., hay and grain.*
Foster Co., C. A., grain merchants.
Geidel & Leubin, grain and hay.
Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.*
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
Heck & Co., W. F., grain, hay, millfeed.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.*
Smith & Co., J. W., grain merchants.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

PUEBLO, COLO.

McClelland Met'l I. & R. Co., grain, hay and feed.*

RICHMOND, VA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Beveridge & Co., S. T., grain, hay, feeds, seeds.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Dahey Bros., Inc., receivers and shippers.*

SAGINAW, MICH.

Saginaw Milling Co., flour, feed, hay, grain.*

SALINA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Bossemeyer Grain Co., The Paul, grain merchants.*
Freeman-Faith Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Hayes Grain Co., Always in the market.
Richter Grain Co., wheat, coarse grains & millfeed.*
Rickel, E. L., grain receiver and shipper.
Service Grain Co., grain, feed, grain products.*
Weber Flour Mills Corp., millers, exporters, grain dls.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Utah-Idaho Bkg. Co., whse. grain, hay, flour, feed.*

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Button-Simmons Grain Co., grain commission.*
Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*
Marshall Hall Grain Co., consignments solicited.*
Washer Grain Co., W. S., consignments.*
Yancey Grain Co., commission merchants.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

King, Douglas W., wheat, corn-brok., Texas B. Oats.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Annan Burg G. & M. Co., flour, grain, millfeed.*
Dreyer Commission Co., feedingstuffs, grain, seeds.*
Graham & Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Marshall Hall Grain Co., grain commissions.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Button Co., L. C., grain commission.*
McCaull Dismore Co., commission.*
Terminal Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*
Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

Burke Grain Co., grain merchants.

SUPERIOR, NEBR.

Bossemeyer Bros. Terminal Elevator.*
Elliott & Myers, grain merchants.*
Superior Terminal Elvtr. Co., grain, corn products.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Produce Exchange Members.

De Vore & Co., H. W., grain and seeds.*
King & Co., O. A., grain and seeds.*
Morehouse & Co., wholesale grain and seeds.
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Young Grain Co., grain.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*
Golden Belt Grain & Elvtr. Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Topeka Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, mill & ctn. feed.*

TULIA, TEXAS.

Cowan Grain Co., W. C., wheat, oats, maize, kafir.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wilkins-Rogers Mfg. Co., Inc., receivers and shippers.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Baker-Evans Grain Co., milling and export wheat.*
Beyer Grain Co., consignments and mill orders.*
Blood Grain Co., J. H., consignments, mill orders.*
Clark Grain Co., C. M., all kinds grain and feed.*
Craig Grain Co., J. W., consignments and mill orders.*
Hayes Grain Co., John, Okla.-Kan., wheat for mills.
Hipple Grain Co., consignments.
Kansas Flour Mills Co., receivers and shippers.
Kramer Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Linton-Christy Grain Co., strictly brokerage & comm.*
Norris Grain Co., exporters.
Raymond Grain Co., consignments.*
Shmonds-Shields-Lonsdale Gr. Co., exporters.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., milling and export wheat.
Southern Grain Co., exporters.
Stevens-Scott Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Strong Trading Co., wholesale grain and feed.*
Terminal Elevators, exporters.
Wallingford Bros., receivers and shippers.*
Wichita Flour Mills Co., millers and grain merchants.
Wichita Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wichita Terminal Elev. Co., general elevator business.*

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

Mytinger Grain Co., J. C., grain, feed, seeds.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., whlrs. gr. and seeds.*

WINFIELD, KANS.

Daves & Daves, red mlg. wheat, mill feed.*

WOODWARD, OKLA.

Sharon Grain Co., wholesale grain.

*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

INDIANAPOLIS

offers exceptional opportunities to shippers of all grains. Its local consumption is large and its many diverging lines of railroads enable it to serve great consuming districts in the East and South.

It is the railroad terminal for Western, Eastern and Southern lines. Its main line connections between East and West guarantee prompt handling. Indianapolis has ample and efficient grain handling facilities and its advantageous location makes it the convenient market for your grain.

The thorough service rendered by the Indianapolis grain firms assures you of complete satisfaction on shipments to this market.

Acquire the Indianapolis habit and ship to any of these Board of Trade Members:

*Anderson & Mercer
Bert A. Boyd Grain Co.
Bingham-Hewitt-Scholl Co.
The Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.
The Early & Daniel Co.
P. M. Gale Grain Co.
Hayward-Rich Grain Co.
The Lew Hill Grain Co.
W. F. Kassebaum*

*Kendrick & Sloan Co., Inc.
H. E. Kinney Grain Co.
Lamson Bros. & Co.
McCardle-Black Co.
Carl D. Menzie Grain & Bkg. Co.
Montgomery & Tompkins
National Elevator Company
Steinhart Grain Co.
Urmston & Son, Inc.*

Frank A. Witt

WICHITA

has long been recognized as the leading market of the Great Southwest. Millers and Exporters when in need of the best quality wheat invariably turn to Wichita to supply their needs. Country Grain Shippers are offered an exceptional service on their grain shipments. Buyers and Sellers of grain should make a Wichita connection. Communicate with any of these firms:

Terminal Elevators,

(J. Rosenbaum Grain Co.)
Exporters—Private wires to all markets

The J. W. Craig Grain Co.,

Milling Wheat

Linton-Christy, Brokers,

No trades for our own account

Southern Grain Co.,

Exporters and Merchandisers

Wallingford Bros.,

Export and Domestic Grain

Raymond Grain Co.,

Milling and Export Wheat

The Kramer Grain Co.,

Wholesale Grain and Feed

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.,

Receivers and Shippers

The Baker-Evans Grain Co.,

Milling and Export Wheat, Coarse Grains and Millfeed

Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Gr. Co.,

Exporters—Good Milling Wheat

Beyer Grain Co.,

Consignments and Mill Orders

I. H. Blood Grain Co.,

Receivers and Shippers

Special attention given to buying wheat for mills

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.,

General Grain and Elevator Business

Norris Grain Co.,

Exporters

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.,

Milling and Export Wheat, Mill Feed and Coarse Grains

Wichita Flour Mills,

Millers and Grain Merchants

Grain Exchange
Members

ST. JOSEPH

Grain Exchange
Members

MARSHALL HALL GRAIN CO.

One of the best in the grain trade with experienced organization, best grain handling facilities and up-to-date methods.

OPERATOR MARSHALL HALL GRAIN ELEVATOR, MILLION BUSHEL CAPACITY

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The great and growing market in the corner of four GREAT GRAIN states

This combination means SUCCESS AND SATISFACTION to all OUR TRADE!

MARSHALL HALL GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

GORDON GRAIN CO.

CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS

T. P. GORDON (THE OLD RELIABLE) President ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The W. S. Washer Grain Co.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Experienced Service
Consignments Buying Orders

Button-Simmons Grain Co.

B-S

BETTER SERVICE
St. Joseph, Mo.

C. N. D. QUOTATIONS

We have enlarged upon our old form of recording C. N. D. quotations and now have a new book which, in addition to having spaces for Wheat, Corn and Oats, also has spaces for Rye and Barley.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade Quotations for Week Commencing Monday.....192...." Columns are provided for three Wheat options, three Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two Barley; have spaces for the market hourly and at close. Closing prices for previous week are listed at top.

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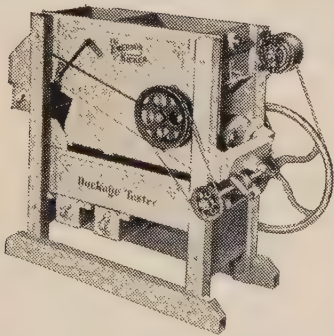
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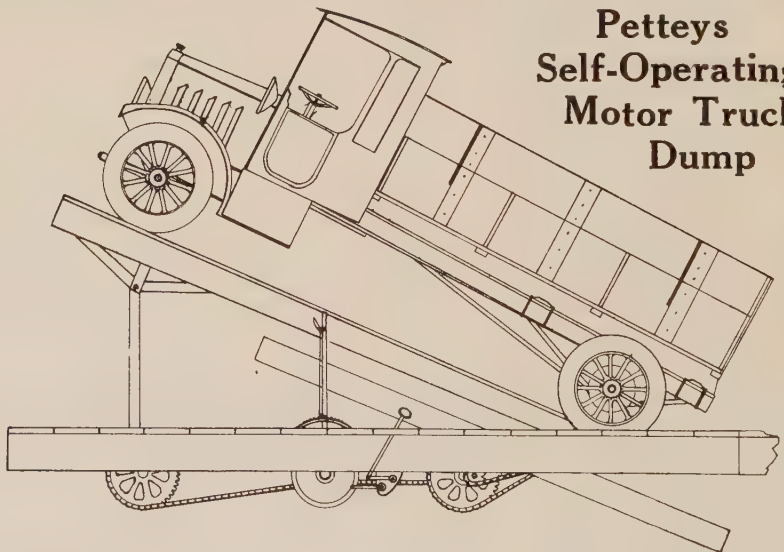
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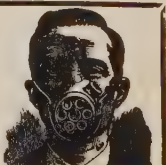
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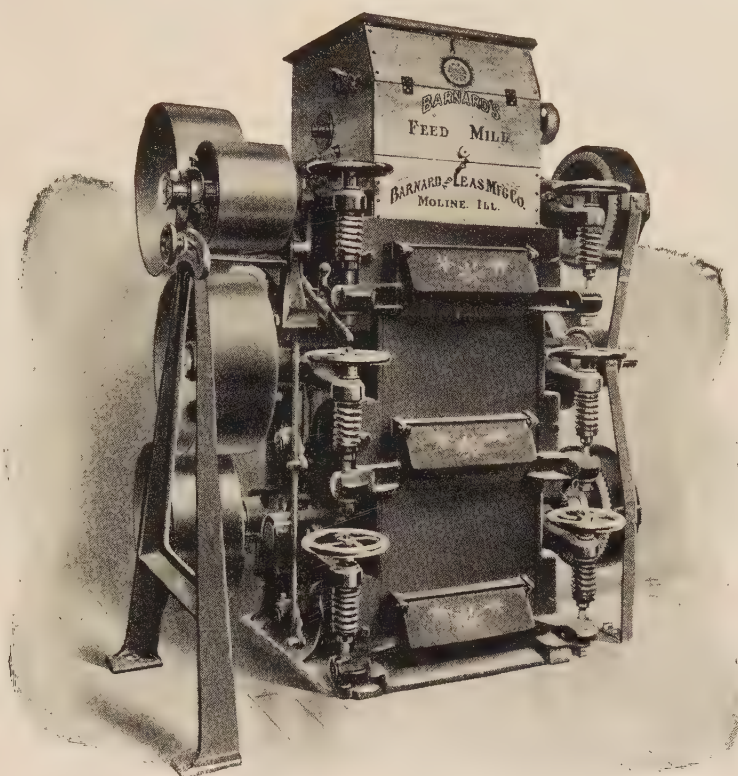
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Is a record book designed to afford ready reference to the record of
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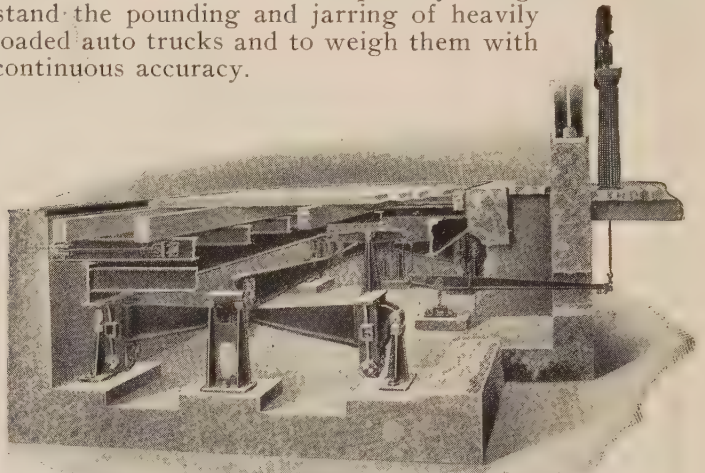
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Oil Engines - Pumps - Electric Motors and Generators - Fairbanks Scales - Railway Appliances - Farm Power Machinery

"Salem"



Steel Elevator Buckets

Made from ONE piece of standard gauge steel. Heavily reinforced at back. Riveted and spot welded. Ends overlap sides making a tight, durable and smooth joint. A bucket that will stand up under any kind of service.

We were the **first** to manufacture this type of bucket in the West. We are now making them better than ever.

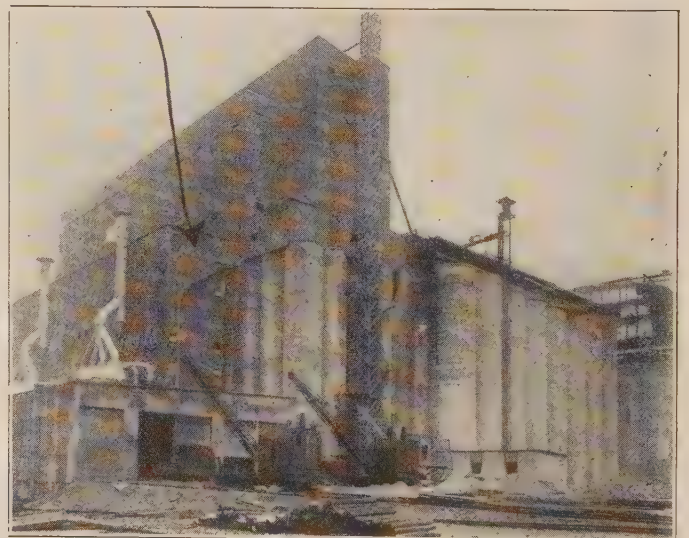
Complete stock, low priced and ready to ship. We can furnish buckets made from special metals if specified. Write today for new price list.

STANDARD STEEL WORKS

16th and Holmes St.

North Kansas City, Mo.

HESS DRIER



CALUMET ELEVATOR

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., South Chicago

Operated by Armour Grain Co.

now has a new Hess Drier

bigger than ever

THIS IS THE LARGEST GRAIN DRYING PLANT IN THE WORLD

HESS Driers are made in all sizes for terminal, export and country elevators

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

907 Tacoma Bldg.

CHICAGO, ILL

Don't Tear Out Leaky Concrete— Waterproof It!

You don't necessarily have to go to the expense of tearing out old concrete to do away effectively with seepage and accumulation of water in elevator basements, scale and receiving pits, elevator boots, etc. Just cover the present work with a plaster made with Medusa Waterproofed Portland Cement, prepared and applied as explained in our booklet "Medusa Waterproofing for Concrete."

Medusa Integral Waterproofing becomes a part of the concrete and forms a water-repellent lining in the pores and voids that seals them against the slightest passage of moisture or dampness.

We furnish Medusa Waterproofed Portland Cement, which is our standard gray Portland cement with Medusa Waterproofing already added in the correct proportions and thoroughly ground in at the mill. We also furnish Medusa Waterproofing separately, in powder or paste, to be mixed with any standard Portland cement on the job.

Booklets with complete detailed specifications and interesting illustrations showing how "Medusa" has successfully waterproofed other concrete work, will gladly be mailed at your request.

Profit by the experience of others.

THE SANDUSKY CEMENT COMPANY

Department G. J., Cleveland, Ohio

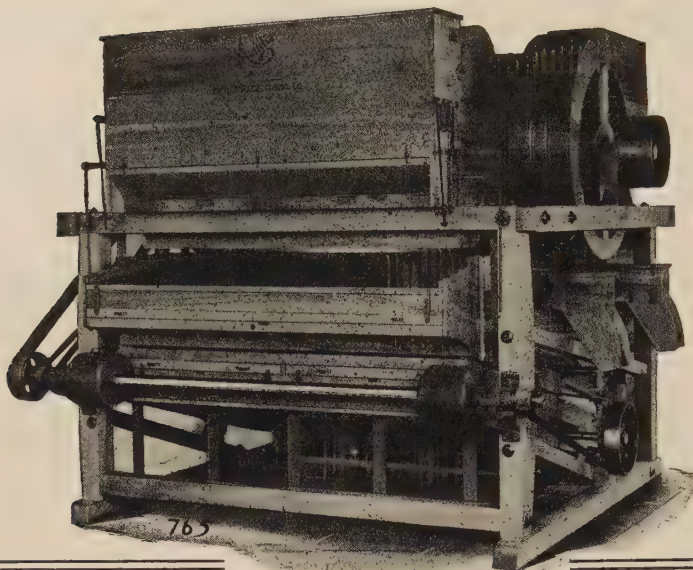
Manufacturers of Medusa Stainless White Cement (Plain and Waterproofed); Medusa Gray Portland Cement (Plain and Waterproofed); Medusa Waterproofing (Powder or Paste); and Medusa Waterproof Cement Paint.

MEDUSA

WATERPROOFING

for CONCRETE





What about air separations. They make or spoil a cleaning operation. On the MONITOR the power of discrimination in the air currents is wonderful. They do not pull out any good stock nor do they leave in material which should come out. Where do you want your good grain? With a MONITOR in use, it's never in the screenings.

Canadian Plant,
Huntley Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Tillsonburg, Ont.

HUNTLEY MFG. CO.

Department B
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.
(In writing, mention department B)

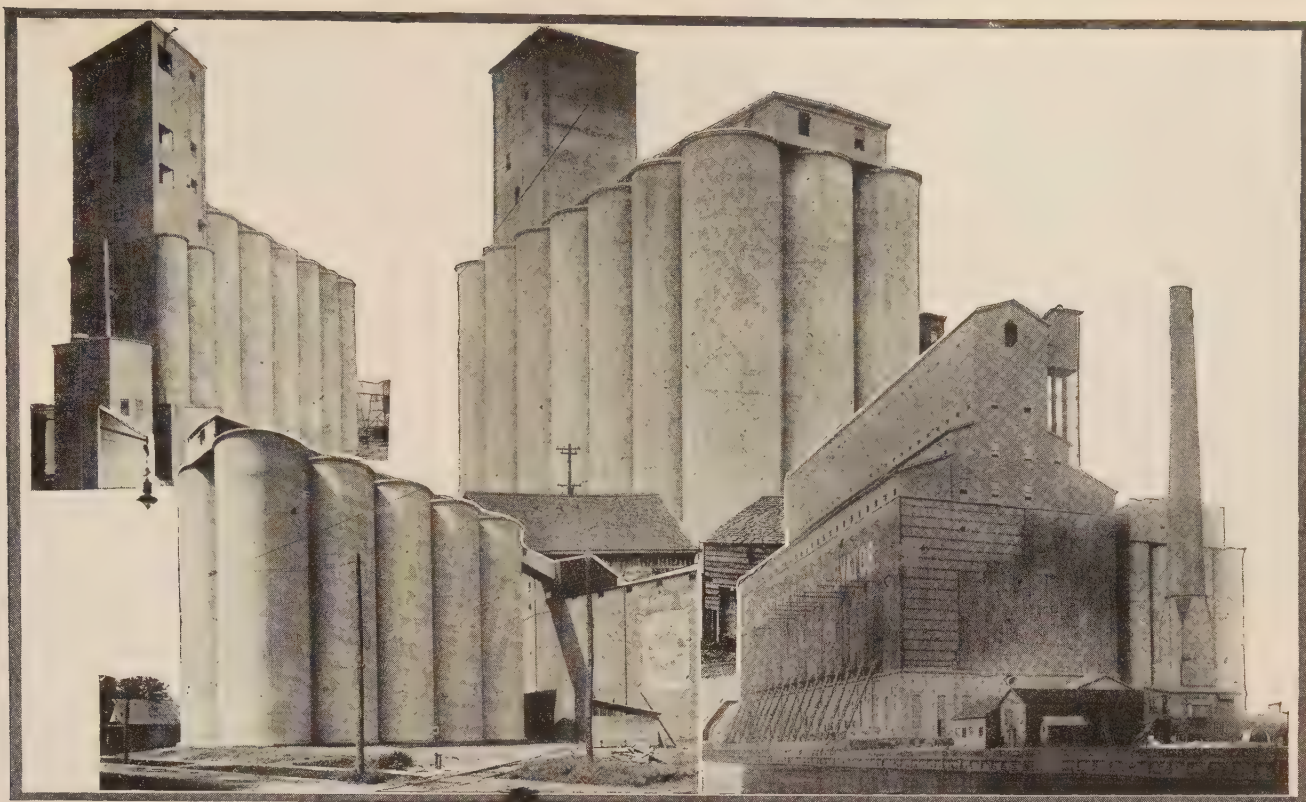
GEARS

SMOOTH running, correct in design, accurate and true to pitch, Caldwell gears are bound to please you. We make all types—machine-molded, cut tooth, mortise gears, worm gears, etc. Caldwell promptness is traditional. It is at your service. Our stocks assure prompt shipment. Let us figure with you next time you are in the market.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO. LINK-BELT COMPANY, OWNER
Chicago, 17th St. and Western Avenue Dallas, Texas, 709 Main St. New York, Woolworth Bldg.

CALDWELL





Your Elevator Builder's Reputation

THERE are two kinds of elevator builders — the reputable engineer, designer and constructor who is building up his reputation with his elevator and the ordinary builder who contracts an elevator without reference to its effect on his future reputation.

The engineering designer or builder stakes his reputation on the efficiency and satisfactory operation of the plant. He knows that results are achieved through the use

of the most dependable and reliable materials. It is for this reason that so many of them specify "LEGRAIN" and "CARIGRAIN."

The ordinary contractor must work on price and will seldom be in a position to provide for a proper belt even if he desires it. The operator, therefore, seeking his ultimate satisfaction and economy should see that his builder in either class is able to provide him with "LEGRAIN" and "CARIGRAIN."

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio

Goodrich

"Legrain" and "Carigrain" BELTS



Only one-fifth of the buildings owned by the Bell System are shown in this picture.

A Telephone City

Above is an imaginary city, made by grouping together one-fifth of the buildings owned by the Bell System, and used in telephone service. Picture to yourself a city five times as great and you will have an idea of the amount of real estate owned by the Bell System throughout the country.

If all these buildings were grouped together, they would make a business community with 400 more buildings than the total number of office buildings in New York City, as classified by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Next to its investment in modern telephone equipment, the

largest investment of the Bell System is in its 1,600 modern buildings, with a value of \$144,000,000. Ranging in size from twenty-seven stories down to one-story, they are used principally as executive offices, central offices, storehouses and garages. The modern construction of most of the buildings is indicated by the fact that the investment in buildings is now over three times what it was ten years ago.

Every building owned by the Bell System must be so constructed and so situated as to serve with efficiency the telephone public in each locality, and to be a sound investment for future requirements.



"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." *E. W. Watt, Jacobsville, O.*

10 sizes: 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

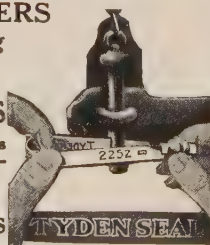
10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

**TYDEN
CAR SEALS**

Bearing shipper's
name and consecutive
numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Chas. J. Webb, Vice-President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



DINGS MAGNETIC SEPARATORS

Remove tramp iron and steel from grain before it goes into the feed grinder. Prevent dust explosions and fires, breakage of rolls and damage to grinding faces. **WRITE FOR BULLETIN.**

DINGS MAGNETIC SEPARATOR CO.
642 Smith Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Grain Testing Scales



5055

No. 5055
For Grain Testing, Etc.



No. 4000 Used in Moisture Tests

SEND FOR CATALOG NO. 35 G

The Torsion Balance Co.

Main Office
92 Reade Street NEW YORK CITY

Factory: 147-153 Eighth Street Jersey City, N. J.
Branch: 31 W. Lake Street Chicago, Ill.

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49 California Street
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A PARTNER

HELP or a POSITION,

can be obtained quickly by placing an ad. in the "Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago. It is the grain trade's accepted medium for "wanted" and "for sale" ads.



Warning to Grain Shippers

You can't afford to spend from one to two hours of your time operating a shipping scale in the busy season.

The grain delivered by the farmers at your elevator has got to be carefully checked in and paid for; and nobody can handle two jobs at the same time and do justice to both. *An over-worked operator is bound to make mistakes.*

Only five minutes of your time is needed to properly inspect and test

The New Richardson All-Automatic Grain Shipping Scale

And it will load out a shipment of wheat, corn or oats with accuracy that you can absolutely depend on. It meets every requirement of the law. It is easier and costs a lot less money to install than any type of hopper scale, and it makes it possible for you to run your elevator at a profit by entirely eliminating mistakes in weight.

Send for Bulletin No. 2075-K

Richardson Scale Company

Passaic, New Jersey

Chicago Minneapolis Omaha Wichita

A Grain Man's Experience With the Carter Disc Separator

Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:

Your Disc Separator has been in use in our elevator for about a year and a half and we are fully convinced that your discs do the work required of them to our entire satisfaction. Separations are as perfect and fully in accordance with what you claim and as one can reasonably expect. No matter what the nature of the Wheat that runs through them it spells 'Efficiency.'

Furthermore, we find that since we have installed your separator, our Wheat deliveries to millers have been more uniform and practically free from foreign matter and gives entire satisfaction to our trade. The economical conditions are likewise to be commented upon, as the separator only requires a small space and can be operated at small expense.

P. C. KAMM COMPANY.

Per P. C. Kamm, President.

Mr. Kamm's experience with the Carter is typical of hundreds of other owners. This machine delivers clean, uniform wheat, free from dockage. Without any change or adjustment it cleans either Spring wheat, Winter wheat or Durum wheat. It eliminates all sieves, brushes, vibration and air suction.



Try It at Our Risk

Here's our offer—If, after a reasonable trial, it is not satisfactory to you in all respects, we agree to accept its return and give you full credit for it. Our Experimental Grain Cleaning Dept. is here to give you expert service. Use it. Write at once for complete catalog.

Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co.

611 Fifth Ave. S.

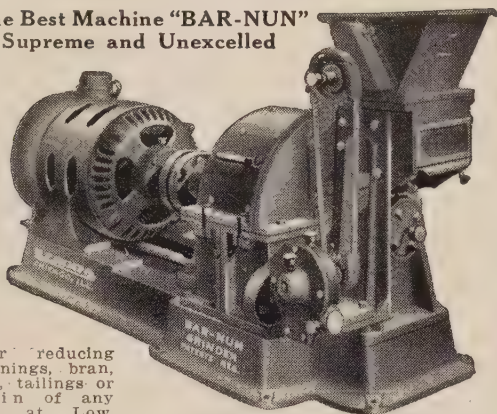
Minneapolis, Minn.

In Canada: Manufactured and Sold by
The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Equipment You Can Rely on for Maximum Output of a Uniform High Quality Product Greatest Sales Value, With Least Waste and Lowest Over-Head Expense

Improved Bar-Nun Grinder

The Best Machine "BAR-NUN"
Supreme and Unexcelled



For reducing screenings, bran, hulls, tailings or grain of any kind at Low Cost Per Ton; delivers a product uniformly and evenly ground to any degree of fineness in one operation, soft in texture, suitable for molasses and dairy feed.

Write for folders giving complete information on construction, installation, capacity and prices.

439-51 South
Clinton Street

B.F. GUMP & Co.

50th Year-1872-1922

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ILLINOIS

Originators and Sole Owners

"Le Page" Patent Corrugation

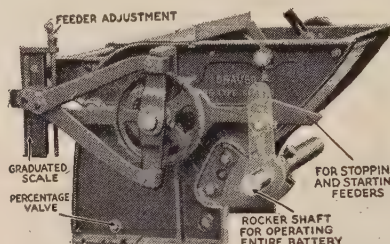
Will
Make
96%
Cracked
Corn



With
Only
4%
Feed
Meal

Cuts every kernel, sharp, clean and uniform, producing a product attractive in appearance and of high sales value.

Draver Wing Type Feeder

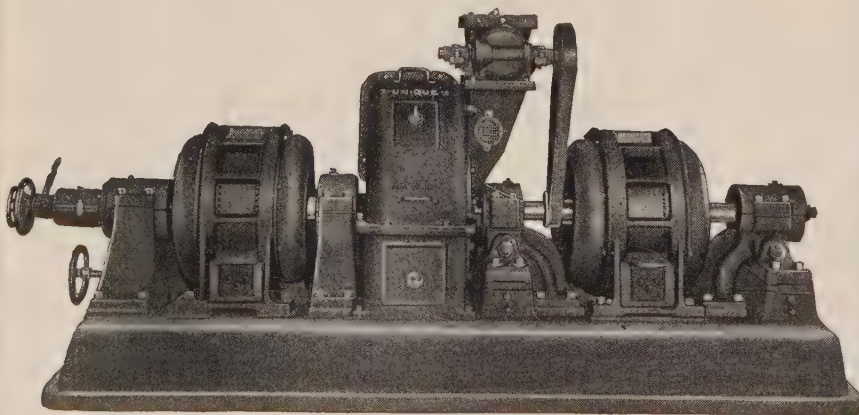


Adjustable, Accurate

Regulating the flow of Grains, Feed and Flour. Feeders built for operating singly or in batteries with or without percentage valve, driven with one belt and one adjustment controls the output.

Increase Your Sales of Flour and Feed

Easy to say—but you want to know how to do it.
BUY a Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.



(Belt Driven If Preferred)

Grind feed for the farmers the way they want it done. They cannot do it themselves, and when you are grinding feed for them you can sell them flour and feed. You would be surprised, perhaps, to hear that farmers sometimes drive 15 miles or more across country to get feed ground on a Unique. IT'S A FACT.

Write **ROBINSON MFG. CO.,** P. O. BOX 411, MUNCY, PA.

Chicago Office: 416 Western Union Bldg.
456 L St., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.
1131 S. 2nd St. Louisville, Ky.

79 Milk St. Boston, Mass.
3325 Archwood Ave. Cleveland, Ohio
39 Cortland St. New York City

WHEN EVERY AGENCY FOR
SAFETY OPERATION SAYS
"DO AWAY WITH DUST"
IT'S TIME THAT YOU LISTENED TO REASON—



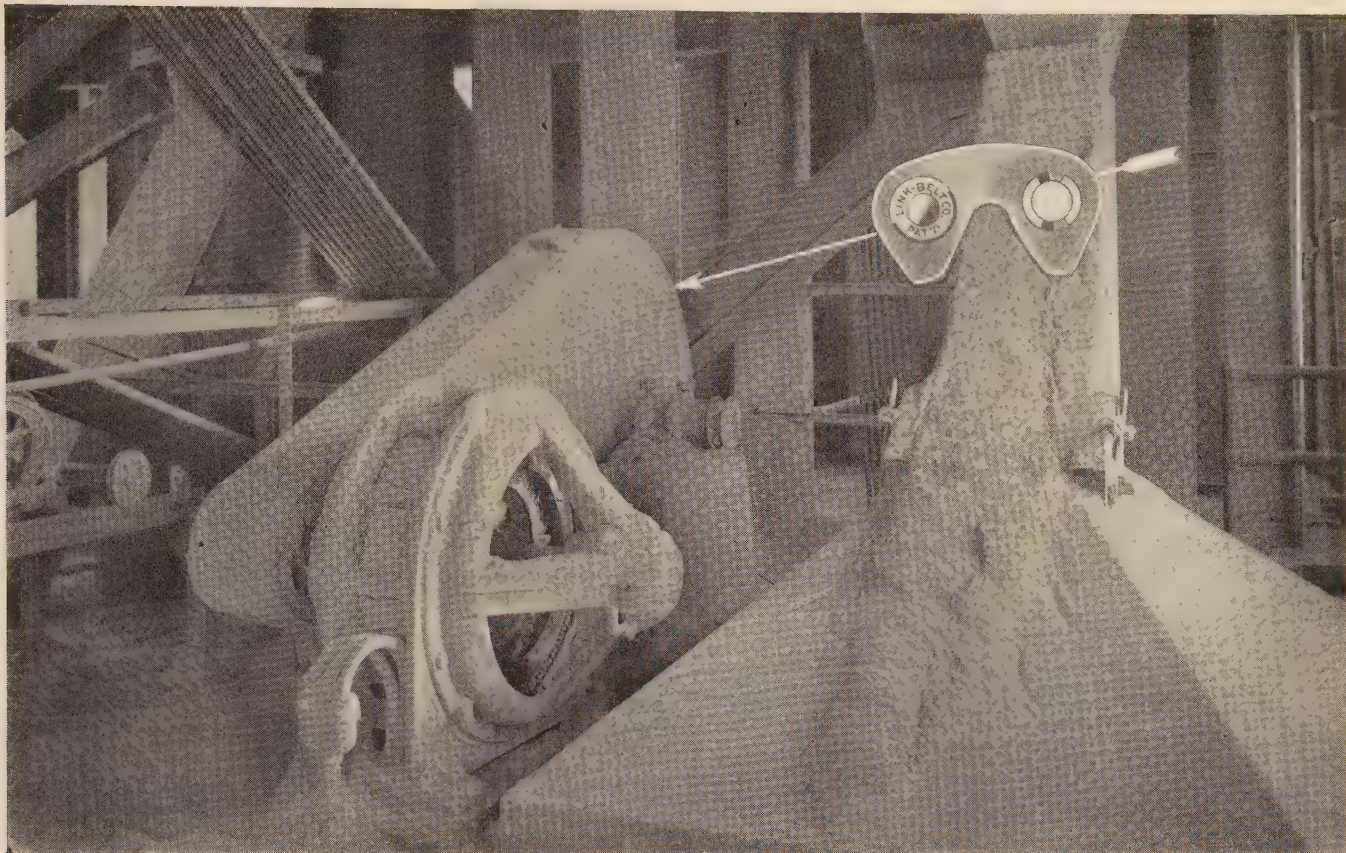
The hundreds of thousands of dollars lost through dust explosions would equip every elevator in the country.

Don't be the next on the "Blow up list," but for the protection of the money invested in your business investigate our product.

The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

THE FACTS ARE MIGHTY
INTERESTING

The Knickerbocker Co.
JACKSON, MICH.



LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN REDUCES THE FIRE HAZARD



*Flexible as a Belt—
Positive as a Gear—
More Efficient
Than Either*

RECORDS show that 82.65% of the total fire loss for 19 years was caused by friction—usually friction in the bearings of transmission equipment. To reduce the number of bearings, means lessening the chance of overheating. This decreases the fire hazard.

The Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive from motor to individual machine, or driven unit, overcomes the necessity of transmitting power from the initial source by line-shafting and countershafts. It runs on short centers in an oil-retaining dust-proof casing—assuring quiet, efficient operation. No matter how far apart the machines are from one another, the motor drive with Link-Belt Silent Chain enables you to operate one at a time, or all together.

Elevator builders and superintendents who are determined to eliminate fire losses have adopted Link-Belt Silent Chain (with dust-proof casing) for transmitting power from the motor.

977

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LINK-BELT COMPANY CHICAGO

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Kansas City, Mo. 306 Elmhurst Bldg.
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Birmingham, Ala. S.L. Morrow, 720 Brown-Marx Bldg.
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In Canada, Canadian Link-Belt Co., Ltd. Toronto and Montreal
DALLAS, TEXAS, 709 Main St.

LINK-BELT

What About Your Machinery

—IS IT READY FOR THE NEW CROP?

If you are planning on building a new elevator, or enlarging or repairing your present plant, the sooner you do it the better.

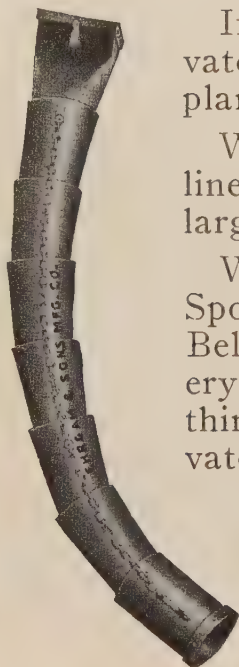
We are manufacturers of the most complete line of machinery in the middle west for either large or small elevators.

Write us for prices on Wood or Steel Legging, Spouting, Turnheads, Elevator Cups, Screw or Belt Conveyor, Power Transmission Machinery, Roller Feed Mills, Dumps, Manlifts or anything you need to properly equip your elevator.

Our catalog No. 22 sent on request.

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

Enterprise, Kansas



Dust Collectors



alone do not prevent explosions in Elevators, but

DAY

Dust Collecting Systems do when properly installed.

The Day Company

1006 Lyndale Avenue N.

Minneapolis, Minn.

WONDER GRAIN CLEANER

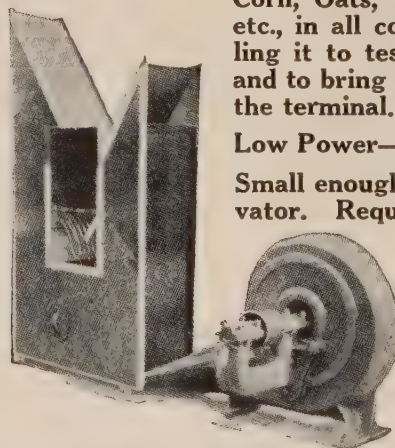
(PATENTED)

CLEANS, COOLS, DRIES, CONDITIONS

Corn, Oats, Wheat, Barley, etc., in all conditions, enabling it to test higher grade and to bring better prices at the terminal.

Low Power—High Capacity.

Small enough to fit any elevator. Requires very little space—Easy to install.



CIRCULAR, DESCRIBING, SHOWING TESTS AND COST OF OPERATION SENT ON REQUEST.

WELLER MFG. CO.
CHICAGO

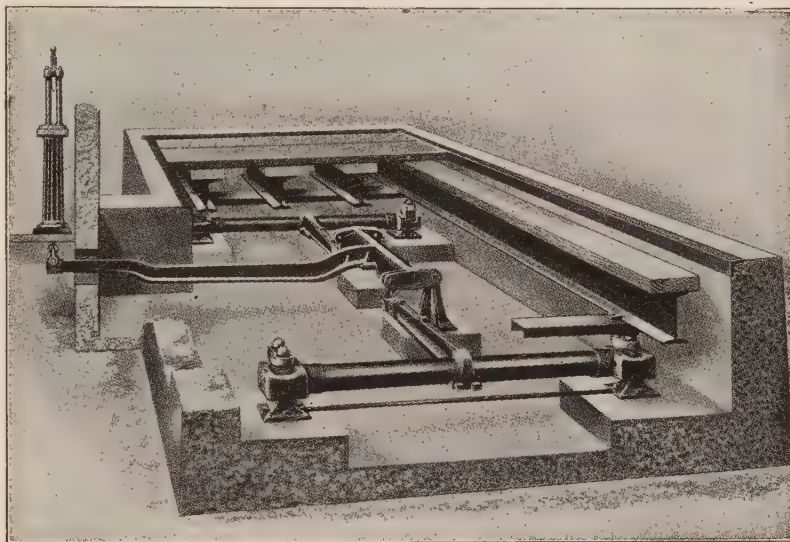
SALES OFFICES:

NEW YORK BOSTON BALTIMORE PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO

Howe Ball Bearing Auto Truck and Wagon Scales

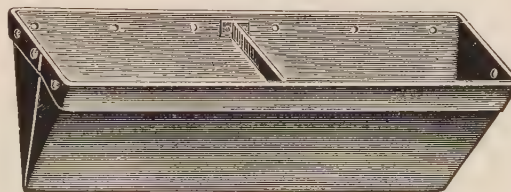
The cut below shows our **Special 10-Ton Auto Truck and Wagon Scale** for Country Elevators and Coal Yards. Platform 16x8 and Full **Heavy Steel Four I Beam Construction**, with Angle Iron Outside Frame.

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W
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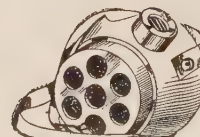
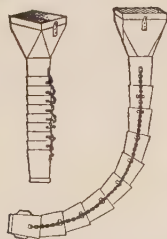
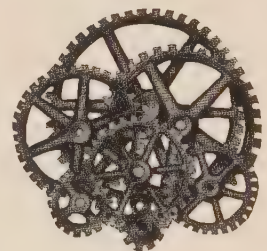


H
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Over **200** of these Special Scales sold in Nebraska and Iowa in 1920. Send for this list. Write users and get their opinions of this **Special Scale**.



Minneapolis V Buckets
Salem & Empire Buckets, Large Stock



Dust Protectors



Complete stocks of all kinds of Pulleys, Belting, Sprockets, Loading Spouts, Grain Spouting and everything for a complete elevator. Write us.

AMERICAN SUPPLY & MACHINERY CO.

OMAHA

1102 Farnam Street

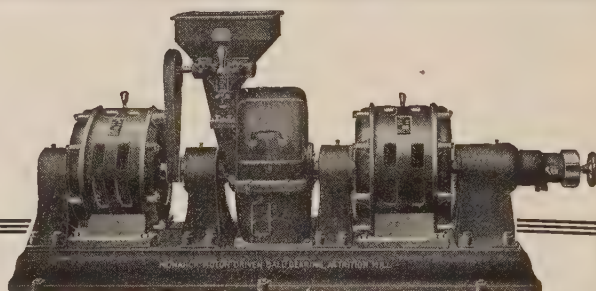
NEBR.

"INVINCIBLE"**THE PASSWORD**

Into the Society of Grain Elevator Operators
who differentiate between dependable grain
cleaners and others.

Invincible Grain Cleaner Company, Silver Creek, N. Y.**REPRESENTATIVES:**

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C. Wilkinson, 6027 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bert Eesley, P. O. Box 363, Freemont, Ohio
F. J. Murphy, Postal Telegraph Building, Kansas City, Mo.
C. L. Hogle, 30 S. Arlington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. C. Purvine, 111 E. 5th St., Bristol, Tenn.
Strong-Scott Mfg. Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
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Grain Cleaners Limited, 75 Mark Lane, London, Eng.

**Protection in
a Name**

WHEN you buy a Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill you have the definite satisfaction of knowing that you are getting full value for every dollar invested.

The name "Monarch" is a distinct symbol of supremacy. It is the seal by which buyers of feed grinders the world over identify ultimate worth.

So interesting and so convincing are the recorded opinions of Monarch owners that every prospective buyer of an attrition mill should read a few of them, at least. Ask us to mail you a copy of "Monarch Merit in the Eyes of Owners," together with Catalogue D-120.

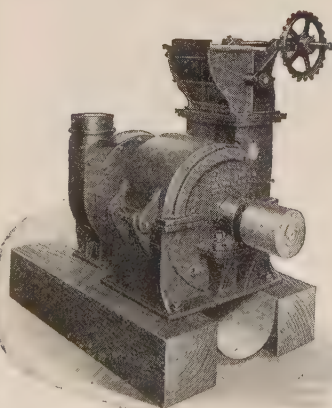
SPROUT, WALDRON & COMPANY, 1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PENNA.

CHICAGO OFFICE:
9 So. Clinton St.

The Monarch Mill Builders

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
308 New England Bldg.

MONARCH
BALL BEARING
ATTRITION MILL

**Gruendler Feed Mixer
and Grinder****America's Famous Feed Grinder**

For General Utility—use the Gruendler Grinder. It will crush, grind and mix your feeds just as you want them.

Gruendler Feed Grinders have been serving the field for 50 years. All parts are easily adjustable and accessible. Made of best steel throughout. All machines are guaranteed for 2 years against defects in material or workmanship. Unbreakable.

Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
993 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

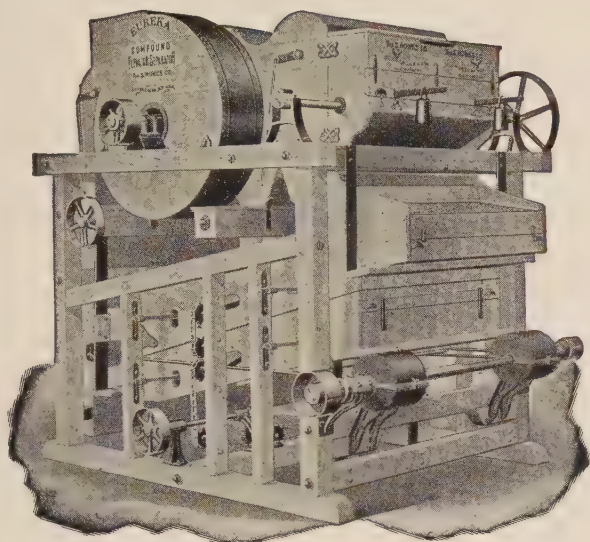
**Grain Receiving
LEDGER**

A book designed for use by Grain Buyers who keep individual accounts with farmer patrons. Is ruled for facts regarding wagon loads received. Its column headings being: Date, Article, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels and Pounds, Price, Debit, Credit and Remarks.

Each of its 204 pages of linen ledger paper, size, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is ruled for 42 wagon loads and numbered. Each page may be used for one or more accounts as desired. A marginal index is bound in front. Bound in cloth with leather back and corners. Order Form 43.

Price, \$3.25

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.



"EUREKA"

Compound Elevator Separator

With automatic sieve cleaners under both the main and seed screens and with automatic disc-oiling eccentrics.

It Has As Many Friends As Has A Dollar Bill

Your "Eureka" Compound Elevator Separator plugs right along, year after year, consistently delivering that service--so dependable, so efficient and so cheap, which you hoped for but never received,--until you bought your "Eureka." Now you'll never be content with anything else. And there's thousands of others like you.

Others who wish to know more about "Eurekas" should read our Bulletin No. 60.

S. HOWES CO., Inc., Eureka Works, Silver Creek, N. Y.

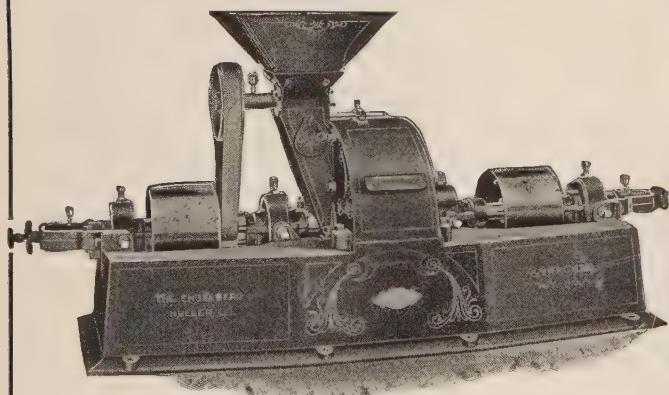


Established 1856

European Branch: 64 MARKLANE, LONDON, ENG.



The "HALSTEAD" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

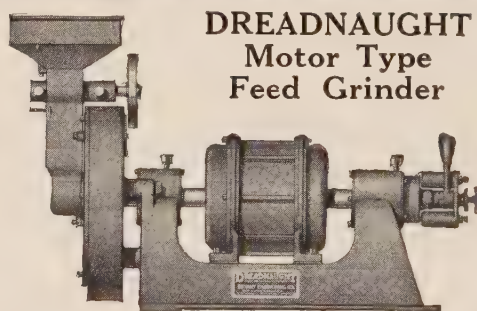
Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

DREADNAUGHT FEED GRINDING MACHINERY



DREADNAUGHT Motor Type Feed Grinder

An up-to-date grinder for up-to-date installations, simple, compact, efficient. Connect with the electricity and it is ready to run. No shafting, pulleys, etc., to give trouble. One motor drives grinder, elevators and screen.

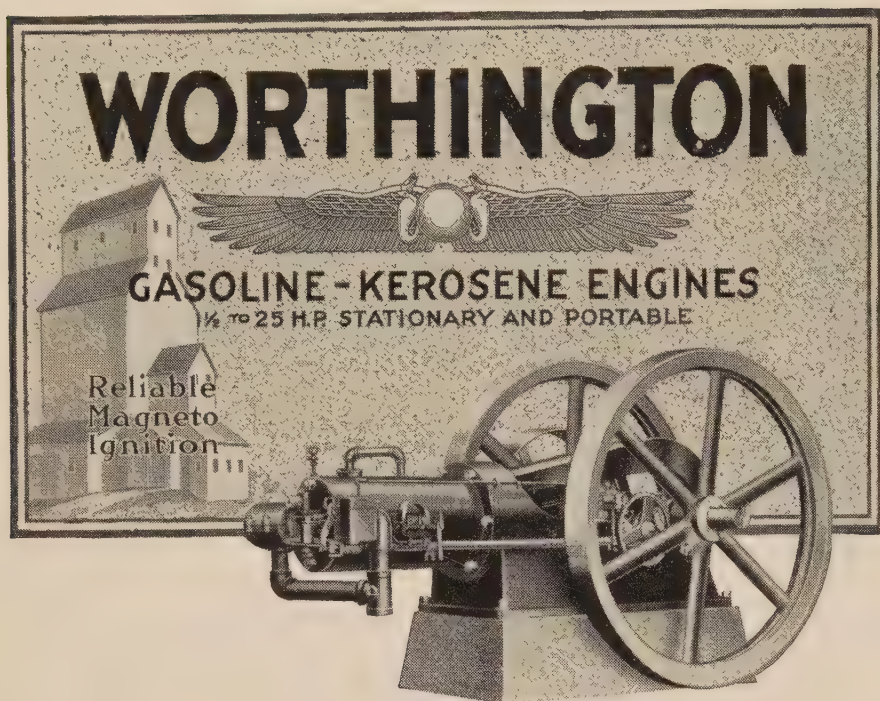
The DREADNAUGHT grinds 200 lbs. of feed per hour per horse power used. Capacity, 2 to 3 tons per hour. Equipped with genuine DREADNAUGHT "Shear-Cut" Plates and ball bearings. 90% of the feed grinders in Michigan are DREADNAUGHTS. *There must be a reason!*

Write for Catalogue C

Feed Grinders
Ear Corn Crushers

Feed Screens
Corn Shellers

BRYANT ENGINEERING CO.
PORT HURON, MICH.



Eliminate Costly Shut-downs By Installing Worthington Engines

EVERY elevator concern who insists upon having a WORTHINGTON Engine installed in their elevator is regarded as dependable. The power never fails!

WORTHINGTON Engines cut power costs by eliminating troublesome and costly shut-downs, thereby adding substantially to your profits.

IN addition to the Industrial type of engine illustrated here, WORTHINGTON manufactures a complete line of hopper cooled engines $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 H. P. for farm and general service, and also oil and gas engines up to 4000 H. P. for every service.

WE handle a complete line of pumping engines, pump jacks, feed mills, lighting sets, etc. Write for Bulletin A-1, prices and other information.

WORTHINGTON Engines are recognized leaders in satisfactory power service. Unequalled for their sterling qualities and reliability. Unequalled for value at surprisingly low prices.

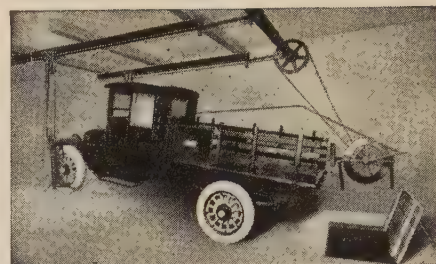
THE WORTHINGTON name-plate on any piece of machinery is a guarantee of quality. The product has been on the market for eighty years.

WORTHINGTON PUMP AND MACHINERY CORPORATION

156 Holthoff Place, CUDAHY, WIS.

Stocks carried in principal cities

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE—116 Washington Avenue, North



McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

With this dump all that is required is a substantial driveway floor, with no openings excepting the dump door.

Drive the vehicle until the rear end of the bed is in position to discharge into the dump door. By the use of the overhead track, the hoisting arrangement and the adjustment to front wheels can be moved to a point for elevating the front end of the vehicle. Should you desire to dump into doors at different points along the driveway, the only additional equipment required is additional track.

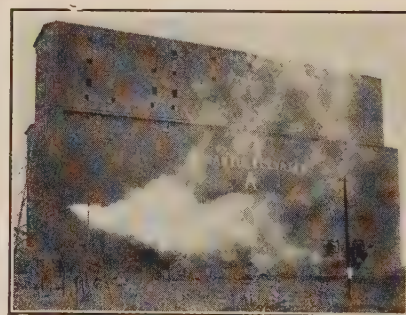
Handles anything from the short wagon to the longest trucks.

Can be operated by hand or power. A 2 h. p. motor is sufficient, or a 3" belt from other machinery.

For Further Information Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.



DIXON'S SILICA-GRAPHITE PAINT

is immune from attacks by acids, alkalis, gases and fumes. Impervious to water and not affected by heat or cold.

It dries into a smooth elastic surface and lasts for long periods of time because of the pigment, flake silica-graphite and the vehicle, pure boiled linseed oil.

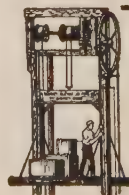
Dixon's is the only paint in which the graphite and silica are naturally and not artificially combined, and this feature is essential to long life, efficient surface protection, elasticity and resistance to dampness.

Write for booklet No. 15-B

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

Jersey City, N. J.

Established 1827

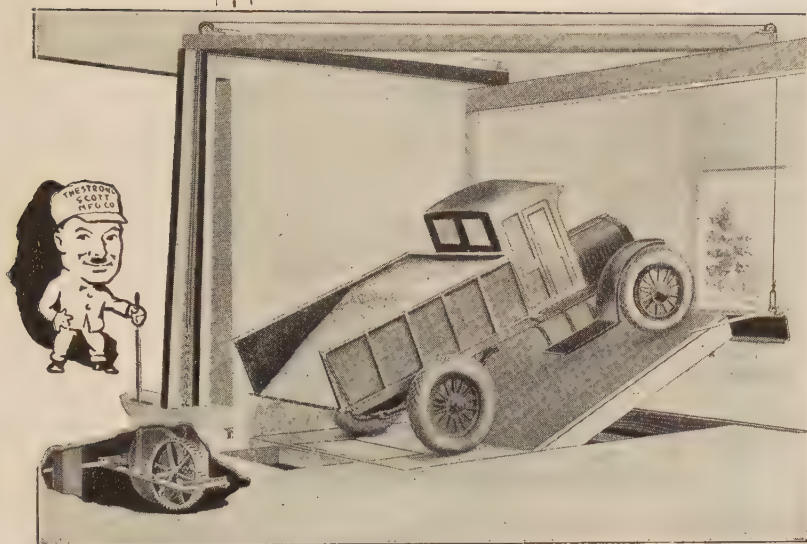


SIDNEY AND ELEVATORS MAN LIFTS

are Money Makers

They will reduce your handling expense and speed up your work. Easily installed. For quotations give your requirements.

SIDNEY ELEVATOR MFG. CO.
Sidney, Ohio

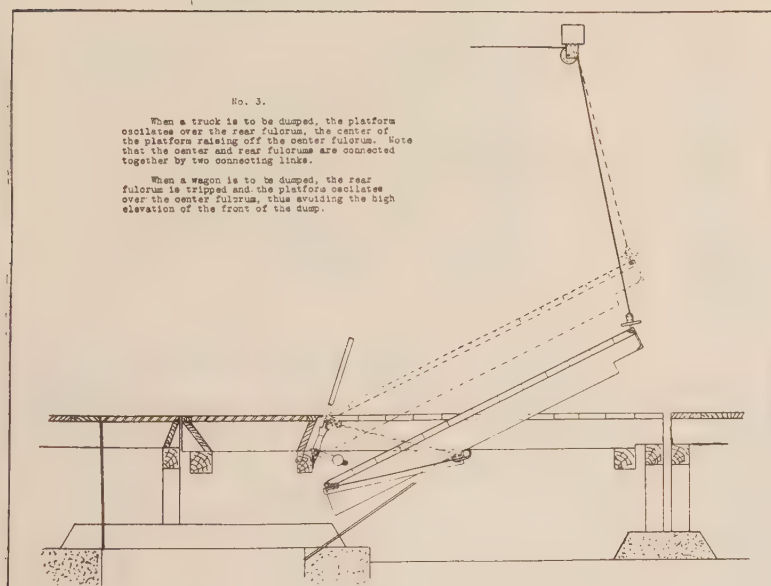


Compact— Efficient— Durable—

OF course you remember the Arkansas Traveler's story about the farmer with the leaky roof on his house—Said the Traveler, "Why don't you fix that roof?" "Well," replied the farmer, "you see it's been raining here-a-bouts lately and I couldn't fix it in the rain." "Well, why don't you fix it when it don't rain?" Because, when it don't rain, it don't leak."

That's just the point we'd like you to consider right now. There could be no better time than the present for you to install that

BIRD AUTO-TRUCK DUMP



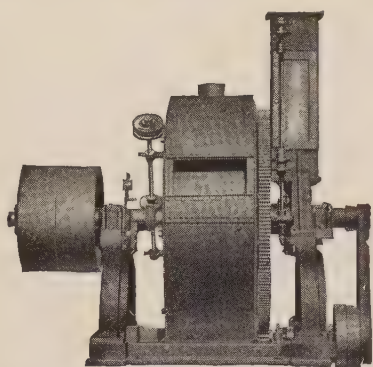
You **Know** you need a good truck dump but for some unknown reason you're holding off from buying. You can prepare now for the "rainy" day when the rush is on and you wouldn't want to take the time of tying up your unloading platform. So why hesitate now? If it's just a question of finding the right kind, let the hundreds of present satisfied owners of the Bird Auto Truck Dump decide the question for you. The best way we know of to impart to you some of the enthusiastic confidence we, ourselves, have in the Bird Auto Truck Dump, is to give you our guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

STRONG - SCOTT MFG. CO.

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

Minneapolis, Minn.

Great Falls, Mont.



FOR PEARLING BARLEY PEPPER WHEAT

Use Triumph Pearlery if you want to produce pearled barley, or wheat or pepper. They will turn out a product that cannot be beaten.

Full information gladly furnished those interested

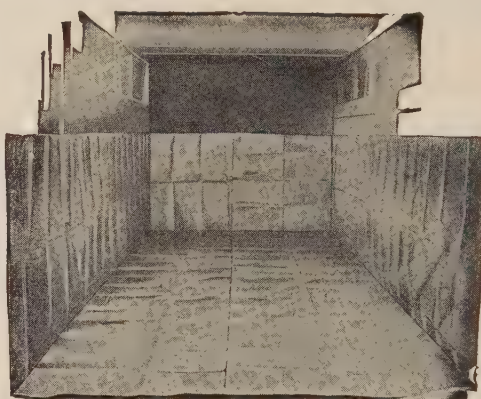
THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

No. 1393

Leakage of Grain Can Be Avoided

by the use of

KENNEDY CAR LINERS



BAD ORDER CARS

Cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of **Kennedy Car Liners**. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevent leakage in transit and afford a maximum insurance at minimum cost.

KENNEDY CAR LINERS are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

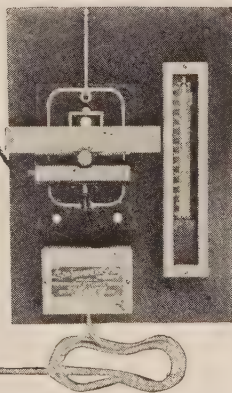
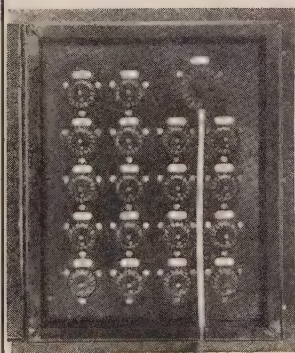
WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost of same? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our proposition.

Made Only by

The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.

SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ont.



The "ZELENY" Protects Your Grain

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

Western Fire Appliance Works
542 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

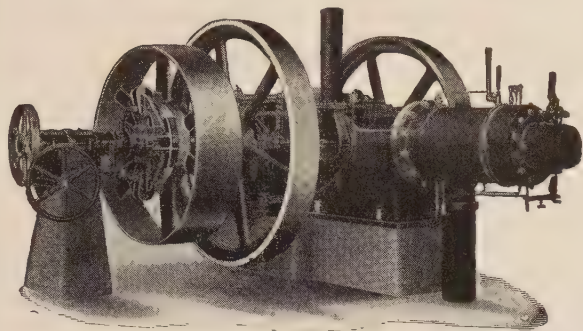
*A Few
Zeleeny
Installations*

Cargill Grain Co.
Pillsbury Flour Mills
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Heavy Duty

Oil Engine



USE CRUDE OIL AND FUEL OIL

Reduce Your Fuel Bill 80 Percent
Sizes 10 to 250 H. P.

MUNCIE OIL ENGINE CO.
MUNCIE, IND. U.S.A.

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We specialize on FABRICATED STEEL PRODUCTS and are equipped to furnish steel plate products such as tanks, hoppers, stacks, conveyors, chutes, pipe, elevator legs, coal mine equipment, cement and concrete sheet steel forms promptly. Let us estimate on your requirements.

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We are specialists in furnishing and erecting ROOFING & SIDING of galvanized, painted or zinc sheets, corrugated or formed. Our mechanics are experts—they know how. Let us figure on your erection, no matter where located.

Our complete stock of galvanized, black, blue annealed sheet steel and zinc enable us to give immediate attention to all orders and inquiries received.

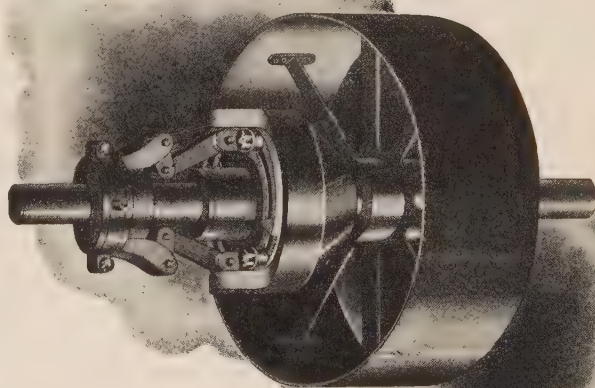
The Sykes Company
930 West 19th Place, Chicago, Ill.

We Make a SPECIAL BUSINESS of REPAIR WORK

*Our Repair Crews for
REMODELING and OVER-
HAULING GRAIN ELEVATORS
Go All Over The Grain Territory*

*If you have any changes in view, write
us and we will send an engineer, with-
out cost to you to estimate your work.*

GRAIN DEALERS SUPPLY CO.
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA
BRANCHES
FT. DODGE, IA. HASTINGS, NEBR. ABERDEEN, S.D. FARGO, N.D.



"Peerless" Friction Clutches

HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR YEARS
and we can assure you complete satisfaction

Write us for circular and prices

OUR STOCK OF SUPPLIES
FOR MILLS and ELEVATORS
IS ALWAYS COMPLETE

ESSMUELLER MILL FUR. CO.
1216-1224 So. 8th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

A Reduced Cost of Handling Grain

makes the Best Elevator obtainable a profitable investment.

Ask for Suggestions on Saving Material, Power and Labor, before completing plans for your new elevator.

30 Years Practical Experience

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.
Sioux City, Iowa



(Patented)

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting

JACKS

For Grain Elevators and Silo Construction

Manufactured and Sold by

NELSON MACHINE CO.
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

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Engineers and Contractors
Grain Elevators--Flour Mills--Warehouses
SALINA, KANSAS

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Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of
Modern Mills and
Elevators
Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

THE SPENCER CONSTRUCTION CO.

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BUILDERS
OF
Modern Grain Elevators
Grain Storage Tanks
Mill Buildings
Warehouses

FOR

Concrete Elevators
Townsend B. Smith

Designer and Builder
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R. M. VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.

Engineers and Builders of
MODERN WOOD and FIREPROOF ELEVATORS
We furnish plans and estimates
Room 3 Grain Exchange
Write us about your requirements
OMAHA, NEB.

A. F. ROBERTS
ERECTS ELEVATORS
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ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Any Size or Capacity
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BIRCHARD
CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS GRAIN ELEVATORS
Mills and Warehouses
Especially Designed for Economy
of Operation and Maintenance
704 Terminal Bldg. LINCOLN, NEB.

D. F. HOAG & CO.
Designers and Constructors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
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The W. H. Wenholz Construction Co.
309 E. 4th Ave., HUTCHINSON, KANSAS
Contractors, Designers and Builders of
Concrete or Wood Elevators
JOBBER IN MILL AND ELEVATOR SUPPLIES

EIKENBERRY CONSTRUCTION CO.

329 UNITY BLDG., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Designer and Builder of
Fire proof GRAIN ELEVATORS

EFFICIENT ERECTING CO.

We make plans and build up-to-date
GRAIN ELEVATORS AND MILLS
GEO. H. CRAIG
386 120th Place, Blue Island, Ill.

THE RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

3159 Curtis Ave., Omaha, Nebraska
We build Modern Fireproof Grain Elevators,
Mill Buildings and Storage Bins
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIR WORK
Let Us Know Your Requirements

Your Individual Needs
are respected when your elevator
is designed and built by
W H. CRAMER CONSTRUCTION CO.
NORTH PLATTE, NEB.
Write for Details of Our System

C. H. BENSON & CO.

Builders of Good Elevators
FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS
Corn Exchange Minneapolis

**Mention
This
Journal**

When you write to
any of our Adver-
tisers; you'll get a
prompt reply.

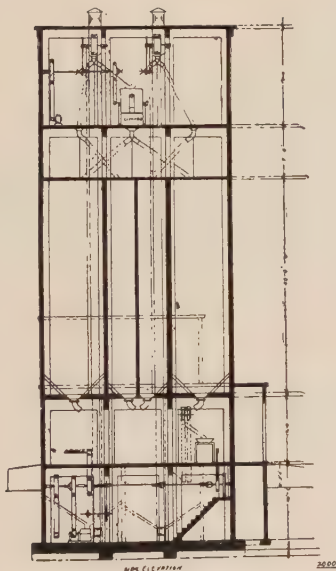
GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

SEND US YOUR INQUIRY

We have the most complete organization in the Northwest for the construction of

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. Ibberson Company
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



The care and study put into the design and construction of each Reliance Elevator assures the greatest economy in operation. Design No. 1000, side elevation of which is shown above, is especially adapted to the needs of the dealer requiring not over 20,000 bu. capacity. Write for particulars.

Reliance Construction Co.
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

Decatur Construction Co.
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS
OF GRAIN ELEVATORS
760-762 Gushard Building
DECATUR ILLINOIS

Your Opportunity

is here. Now is the time to let the elevator man know you want his business. Advertise in the

Grain Dealers Journal

FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses
TOPEKA, KANSAS

LEE PETERSON

Marion, Iowa
Contractor and Builder
ELEVATORS and MILLS
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
Plans and Specifications Furnished

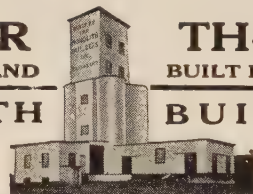
The Star Engineering Co.

Wichita, Kansas
Specialists in Country
Elevator Construction
Free Catalogs for Southwest Customers

ANOTHER DESIGNED AND

THE MONOLITH

509 Mutual Building



THORO-BRED BUILT BY

BUILDERS, INC.

Kansas City, Missouri

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS
San Francisco Chicago New York
149 California St. 53 W. Jackson Blvd. 90 West St.

GEO. A. SAATHOFF

Builder of
Grain Elevators to Suit
Your Needs
MAYER HOTEL PEORIA, ILL.

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

P. F. McALLISTER CO.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
Grain Elevators, Driers, Coal Chutes
Wood or Concrete
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

W. C. BAILEY

Contracts and Builds
Modern Grain Elevators
We can furnish and install equipment in old or new elevators, guaranteeing greater capacity with less power, and positive Non-Chokable working leg.
Let us show you
433 Railway Exchange Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

| Hauler | Gross | Tare | Net | |
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This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight. 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

OUR advertisers are helping us to improve Grain Trade conditions. **SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION, Mention G. D. J.**

The Most Modern Elevator in the World



This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

See them in operation and be convinced of their great saving in labor cost.

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. B. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

"We have built for many of your friends. Eventually we will build for you. Why not now?"

GROUP OF TERMINAL ELEVATORS BUILT RECENTLY BY US AT

Port Arthur, Ontario

FOR

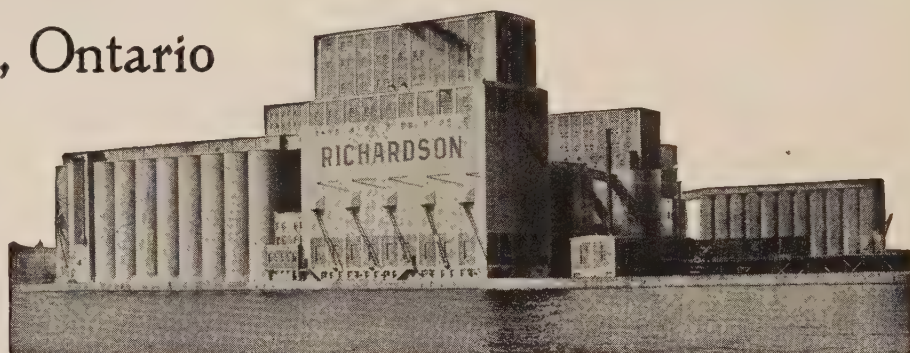
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS
Office: Fort William, Ont., Duluth, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.



Monarch Built Elevators

assure you economical design, first class work,
efficient operation and **SATISFACTION**

Let us submit Designs and Prices

Monarch Engineering Company

BUFFALO, NEW YORK



Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Terminal Elevator at Erie, Pa. 1,250,000 storage capacity, with marine leg, 25,000 bu. receiving capacity. All concrete, modern construction, with latest improvements.

Designed and built under the
direction of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

332 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Write us for Estimates and Proposals



New York State Barge Canal Terminal Elevator now under construction

\$148,345.00 saved by the State of New York in placing contract for this structure with us.
ADVANCED METHODS—INTENSIVELY DEVELOPED ORGANIZATION—MADE THIS POSSIBLE

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Limited
Minneapolis, Minn. Fort William, Ontario



Buenos Aires Elevator Co.'s Terminal
Buenos Aires, Argentina

John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 South La Salle St.
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

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MONTREAL, CANADA

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BUENOS AIRES

ELEVATOR Siding and Roofing



IMITATION BRICK
Corrugated or Flat—Galvanized or Painted



ELEVATOR SIDING

Prompt shipment of Corrugated or Flat Sheets for elevator siding at rock bottom prices. We will be glad to quote attractive prices on large or small requirements. Write for stock list.

Nichols Wire & Sheet Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

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Davenport, Ia.
Tulsa, Okla.
Rochester, Pa.

JONES-HETTELSATER CONST. CO.

Designers and Builders of
GRAIN ELEVATORS and FLOUR MILLS
706 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of
Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.
306 McMillen Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

L. A. STINSON

CONSULTING ENGINEER

H. E. Godfrey, Civil Engineer

Elevators
Mills and Warehouses
Complete

National Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BURRELL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS
ELEVATORS, FLOUR MILLS AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS
327 South La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Receiving and Stock Book

Form 321 is designed for keeping a record of each kind of grain received at a country elevator in a separate column so that the buyer by adding up columns may quickly determine the number of bushels of each kind of grain on hand. Columns are also provided for date, name, gross, tare, net pounds, price, amount paid and remarks.

The book is printed on Linen Ledger paper, well bound with keratol back and corners. Each of its 160 pages is 9x12 inches, giving room for recording 3200 wagon loads. Weight 2 lbs. 5 oz. Price \$2.75.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Read the Advertising pages.
They contain many stories of interest.
The *Grain Dealers Journal* presents only reputable concerns.

THE HALL SPECIAL ELEVATOR LEG

NEVER CHOKES because it cannot be choked with shelled grain. That fact saves time and annoyance to busy men. It saves tearing of valuable leg belts and the destruction of cups. It saves the hazard of fires caused by friction of the choked belt on the revolving head pulley. If your time and property are of value, you will find it will pay you many times over to install in every instance, in any size elevator, a HALL SPECIAL. But these facts, serious as they may be, are comparatively trivial in financial results with the greater fact that the HALL SPECIAL does twice the work EVERY HOUR of other legs during its existence, and does it better.



The HALL SIGNALING DISTRIBUTOR

is very simple; two moving parts only—the latch lifts and swings the spout. Nothing ever gets out of order. It is an investment, not expense, and lasts indefinitely. It is accurate, saves mixing or spilling of grain, and permits utilizing all bin space constantly. It is purchased like stock or bonds for the earnings, not the price.

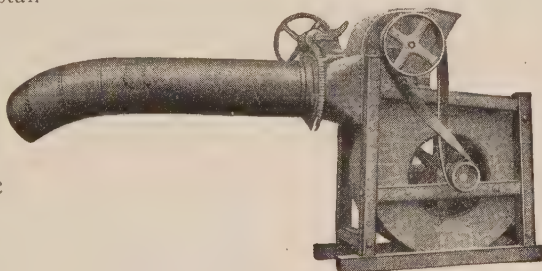
Write for our catalogs.

Hall Distributor Company, 434 Railway Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

CLEAN AND LOAD IN ONE OPERATION

To make the most money these days the grain elevator operator must operate his plant as economically as possible; he must ship the highest grade possible and it must be clean. To get the maximum in loading facilities and at the same time clean the grain loaded every elevator operator should install

The
Combined
Grain
Cleaner
and
Pneumatic
Car
Loader



It does not mill or crack the grain; fills cars to full capacity; strong, durable, requires no attention after starting. Cools and dries the grain as it passes through the air.

Used by hundreds of elevator owners. List of users will be sent you upon request.

Write for List and Circulars.

MATTOON GRAIN CONVEYOR CO., MATTOON, ILLINOIS

Load Railroad Cars Without Scooping



The Boss Air Blast Car Loader will load the largest cars without any scooping in a hot, dirty, dusty car. Both ends loaded at the same time. They CANNOT injure the tenderest grain because grain does NOT pass through fan. One-Way spout furnished if desired. Spout detachable and adjustable up or down. 30 days' trial allowed. Grain cleaner attachment free. Grades raised. Make your house modern by installing one. New catalog No. 22 and prices mailed upon request. It also shows portable car loaders for loading grain from wagons to cars without scooping.

Maroa Manufacturing Company, Dept. G, Maroa, Ill.

A Heavy, Practical Floor Brush for Sweeping Grain from Cars



One brush guaranteed to outwear four or five brooms and do cleaner and faster work.

If not satisfactory after 60 days' use we will refund your money; or we will ship on approval.

\$16.00 per doz., f. o. b. Minneapolis

Flour City Brush Co.

422 So. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Radio Telephone Market Quotations

together with concerts and lectures are being broadcasted from nearly every large city.

Reasonable deliveries can be made on orders placed now.

Know with whom you are dealing. Ask any Board of Trade firm about us.

THE NASH-ODELL CO.

(Formerly Charles A. Nash, Inc.)

Franklin 1085

172 N. Franklin St. Chicago, Ill.

AFFIDAVIT OF WEIGHT

This form is used to make a sworn statement of the amount of grain loaded into a car.

Fifty affidavits in duplicate are bound into a book, size 5½x8½ inches, printed on bond paper, with manila duplicates and two sheets of carbon, well bound in press board. Originals are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out. Each blank contains the following information:

....., being duly sworn, on his oath, says that on the day of, 192..., he, acting as agent for at, in the State of, carefully and correctly weighed draughts on Hopper, Automatic, Wagon, Track Scales amounting to lbs. equal to bushels of No. and loaded direct or thru bin to car No. Initial for shipment to Messrs at in the State of, and that said car was in condition and properly sealed when delivered to the Railroad; with space for notary public.

Order Form 7AW, weight ½ lb
Price 75 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

I read the Journal with very much pleasure and could not conduct a grain and hay business without it. Many important problems are brought out that affect the business in these strenuous times.—H. G. Pollock, Middlepoint, O.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

ALMOST NEW 10,000 bu. elevator for sale, on Chicago-Detroit branch of Wabash Ry. For further information write Home Grain Co., La Grange, Ind.

ILLINOIS—Elevator on C. & N. W. Ry.; fine location, unusually prosperous farming country. Priced right to close an estate. Address 49N7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

IOWA—Good country grain elevator for sale to close an estate; located in Hardin Co., on the Rock Island; coal and other side lines. Address E. G. Simpson, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

ELEVATOR for sale in Red River Valley, Minn.; feed mill, flour warehouse, small brick potato cellar; good schools and churches. 410 1st street No., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE WAY inquiries are coming in from my ad may make it necessary to insert another in the Journal stating that the elevator has been sold.—F. C. H.

INDIANA—15,000 bu. cribbed elevator, iron clad, on private ground in southern county seat. Good grain, flour and feed business. Address 18C23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

JACKSON CO., KANSAS—Three elevators, 30,000 bu. capacity, for sale at a bargain; all on U. P. R. R.; sell separately or together. Write for prices to the Jackson Co. Grange Co-op. Ass'n, Holton, Kansas.

OHIO ironclad elevator for sale; situated on Pa. R. R., near Sandusky, in good grain belt; handle all side lines and do good business. Reason for selling, going out of business. Write H. J. Hacker, Sec., R. D. No. 2, Sandusky, Ohio.

CONCRETE ELEVATOR, electric power, grain cleaning mchy., 125,000 bu. storage cap., coal, feed and hay trade. Best dairy section of Wisconsin. Transit rates on all grain from Iowa; Minnesota, the Dakotas and Wisconsin. Bargain. A. J. Pick, West Bend, Wis.

CENTRAL IOWA—Six elevators on Chicago, Great Western R. R., handling grain, feed and coal; all modern equipment and in first class condition. The opportunity of a lifetime to purchase an old established and money-making business. Address 48D14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN—Grain and bean elevator, well equipped, with warehouse and coal sheds; well established business; good retail; no competition. Good town, fine farming community, excellent crops now growing. Write C. D. Beecher, Secy., Flushing, Mich.

ILLINOIS—20,000-bu. capacity elevator, located on C., B. & Q. R. R., for sale. Good coal and feed business in connection, with new feed house and coal storage. Elevator in fine condition and equipped with electric power, 2 dumps, 2 scales. Exceptionally fine location. Only elevator in town. Priced right. Address 47S15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HERE IS what one advertiser in our "Elevators For Sale" columns writes us shortly after the third insertion of his ad: "I wish to tell you that my ad in your Journal is the first time I ever tried to find a buyer for anything I had for sale in my life. The old saying 'It pays to advertise' is certainly true. I have several good parties lined up from the many inquiries through my ad in your paper."

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

OKLAHOMA 10,000 bu. capacity elevator for sale; side lines. Address 48L36, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO elevator for sale. Excellent location, no competition. Good reason for selling. Address 48M9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN—Elevator, feed and seed business in Lenawee County for sale, in an unusually prosperous farming community. Address Onsted Co-op. Ass'n, Onsted, Mich.

IOWA—One of the best grain elevators in North Central Iowa for sale; modern equipment, first class condition, and priced to sell. Address 48H12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

10,000 BU. ELEVATOR for sale; handles grain, flour, feed, seed, cement, building materials; electrically operated; grist mill in connection; large warehouse with storage shed. Address Peter Olk, Hortonville, Wis.

GRAIN ELEVATORS, fully equipped, many with coal and flour warehouses, in Minnesota and South Dakota. Fine opportunity with good crop in sight. Utility Sales Co., Chamber of Commerce, Box No. 43, Minneapolis, Minn.

CENTRAL IOWA—15,000 bu. steel covered elevator, good equipment; 48x36 seed house fully equipped; cribbed coal house, steel covered, equipped with coal conveyor, 600 tons storage. Located on C. & N. W. Carry good side lines; no competition. Address 48M14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

EASTERN MICHIGAN—2 elevators, capacity 20,000 bushels each, warehouses, office building, coal sheds and all equipment, in good grain belt. Equipped with both motor and steam power, cleaners, loader, etc.; brick engine room. Nearest competition nine miles and good. To close an estate will sell for inventory value, which is far below cost to replace at present time. Address H. P. Stoughton Elevator Co., Capac, Michigan.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT.

MINNESOTA elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity for sale or rent. Located on C. M. & St. P. Ry. Coal and Feed business in connection. Address J. J. Dobie, Mapleton, Minn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HAVE four modern elevators in irrigated district of Wyoming. Will sell or trade for elevators in Central Nebraska. Address Box 597, Cheyenne, Wyo.

ELEVATOR & MILL FOR SALE OR RENT.

OHIO—25,000-bu. capacity elevator and 50-bbl. flour mill, on B. & O. Ry., in good grain country; no competition; doing a good business; established 16 years. Other business to look after. For particulars write to Elias Hutton, Frankfort, Ohio.

ELEVATOR & MILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

N. W. MO.—30,000 bu. mill and 12,000 bu. elevator located in Mound City; 5½ acres ground; big flour house and storage capacity; double corn crib, residence and other buildings, barn. In center of grain belt. Clear of incumbrance. Address O. W. Long, Maitland, Mo.

FEED MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE.

A MODERN Feed Mixing Plant, 300 tons daily capacity, and elevator 50,000 bus. cap., having all transit privileges and excellent shipping facilities, established feed brands, etc., for sale on attractive terms. Address 49N17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Feed Mill and flour and feed business in dairy section east of St. Paul; no local competition; building and equipment in good condition; excellent location for general produce business as side line. Coolidge Co., Downing, Wis.

MILL FOR SALE.

MODERN 100-BARREL MILL for sale; large territory, Rocky Mountain section; plenty of wheat. Feed mill in connection. Cheap power. Address 48B4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANTED—An elevator, Iowa preferred, handling at least 200,000 bus. annually, with coal and feed business in connection. Address Marr & Young, Traer, Iowa.

WANTED—Few elevators; eastern half of Iowa preferred; must be good producers and priced on an earning basis. Gifford Grain Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—Grain elevator in good grain section of Northwestern Ohio or Northeastern Indiana. Give all details. Address 48M24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

JOHN A RICE **ELMER N. SMITH**
Elevator Brokers, Frankfort, Indiana.

IF you want to buy or sell an elevator write Koch, Hutchinson, Kansas.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS For Sale in the Grain Belt of Illinois and Eastern Indiana. If you are in the market write me fully and I will try to satisfy you.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE,
432 Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CLAYBAUGH-McCOMAS
Offices

Frankfort, Ind. Indianapolis, Ind.
223 B. of T. Bldg. 601 Board of Trade
If you want to buy, sell or trade an elevator write us at either address.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

ANSWERS—When the first ring of the door bell is not answered, don't conclude that the folks are not at home.

WILL TRADE 205 acres of good land for a good elevator in Eastern Indiana or Ohio, or will lease an elevator. Box 126, Rockford, Ohio.

WE HAVE a section of land, part under cultivation, located 3 miles from Rolla, Kansas, a good grain point, to exchange for a good elevator. Address 48L3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ADDRESS WANTED.

PRESENT ADDRESS of N. J. Rodenberg wanted; formerly of Devils Lake, No. Dak. Address 48K24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED.

TO TAKE half interest in established grain and coal business in Central Illinois. Two good elevators handling about 400,000 bu. grain annually and big sideline business. Excellent territories and competition. Desire partner who can assume part management of the business or handle the books. Requires investment of \$15,000.00. Address 48L14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED MAN in grain and mixed feeds, with capital to take financial and working interest in elevator and mixed feed plant. Plant partly equipped, but need additional machinery to make it up-to-date. Doing good business now and located in territory supplying the best feed territory in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Rare chance for the right party. Address 49N19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

IF YOU are desirous of obtaining more capital for the extension of your business, if you have real estate to exchange for an elevator, or if you have money to invest in the grain business, make your desires known in these columns.

DID YOU never figure that there might be a rich opening for YOU in the elevator business in Western Canada, along with those millions of American dollars already safely and profitably invested there? Time to investigate. Prospects bright this year. Write to W. E. Browne, 330 Grain Exch., Winnipeg, Can.

INVESTMENT.

WANTED—To borrow \$15,000.00 on mill and elevator in Oklahoma. Value of property \$40,000.00. Will pay 7% on loan for term of five years. This is gilt edge loan. For further particulars write 48K7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Track Scale about 100 ton capacity; also steam engine and boiler. Address 48N4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

DO YOU WANT A MACHINE that is not advertised here? Make your wants known in the "Wanted" columns. Someone has the machine you want, but has not started advertising it for sale in the Grain Dealers Journal.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

BOSS CAR LOADER for sale; one No. 8. Address A. H. Richner, Crawfordsville, Ind.

OWENS Dual Marquis No. 50 Cleaner for sale; new, never been installed; bargain price if taken soon. Address 48M1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

DURABLE WIRE ROPE for sale, for car shovels; cast or plow steel. Manila rope, buckets and everything in elevator supplies.

PULLEYS—1,000—for sale. ALL sizes, solid cast iron, wood and steel split. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

PROTECT YOUR ENGINE.

Does the water from your pump and cooling system automatically drain back into your cylinder? Then you owe it to yourself to learn how before you are forced to buy a new engine. Write N. O. Secret, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

COMPLETE machinery for a 50 bbl. flour mill, all in A1 shape, practically new; everything needed for a first class mill, including cleaning machinery, elevator legs, elec. bleacher, purifier, etc.; located in Central Kansas. Will sell at a bargain. Address 48K15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

1 NEW 45" Type E Fan Multiple Blade Spider. (Has never been taken out of crate.)
Discharge 15"x15".
Intake 20".
Pulley 12"x7".
Manufactured by Bailey Mfg. Co., Milwaukee.
1 SECOND HAND 40" Buffalo Fan 6 Blade Spider, Regular.
Discharge 15½" 0.
Intake 15" 0.
Pulley 8"x6".
Pease & Dwyer Company, Memphis, Tenn.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. **Quick Shipments.**
When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.
Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipments for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock, and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

Geo. J. Noth, Mgr.,
9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS SALE.

1,000 Bu. Invincible Grain Separator, complete with brushes, screens and dust collector.

Conveyor—Steel screw conveyor; 3 sections 10' of 10"; also 4 sections of 9".

Corn Grinding Outfit Complete.

Sheller—Corn and cob separating machine with 18" waste outlet and 10x16" tight and loose drive pulleys, direct driven.

Cob Grinder—Sprout & Waldron bevel geared attrition mill, 12" dia. discs, ball bearing, capacity 2½ tons per hour, with 18x6" tight and loose drive pulleys.

Attrition Mill—Sprout & Waldron double belted attrition mill, 20" dia. discs, ball bearing. Pulleys, Belting, etc.

Robinson Sifter—Self balancing flour sifter; NEW, never been used; No. 214; housing 6' 4" x 6' 4" x 1' 11" with countershaft. Belting and pulleys complete.

Barnard Separator—No. 1 dustless warehouse wheat separator, direct driven. Belting and pulleys.

Barnard & Leas Reel—Size O, No. 1454; improved centrifugal reel. Belting and pulleys complete.

Barnard & Leas Smutter—Size No. 1 horizontal adjustable smutter. Belting and pulleys.

Prinz & Rau Dust Collector—No. 1 Perfection dust collector. Pulleys, etc.

Westinghouse Electric Motor—Type C. S., 35 h.p., 440 V., 40.2 amp., 3 phase, 25 cycles, 730 r.p.m., style 212359, induction motor with Westinghouse 45-50 h.p., 440 v., style 192511 Automatic starting compensator.

Brown Portable Elevator—No. 1958, 22" chain elevator and conveyor, 18 feet long, motor driven, with extension cord.

Cincinnati Time Recorder—Employee in and out clock, style No. 27, serial No. 6269, with two 50 number open card racks.

ALL OF ABOVE 60% PRESENT LIST
THE GRAFTON FLOUR MILLING AND GRAIN ELEVATOR CO., GRAFTON, OHIO.



EDGAR
Improved Seal

The number section
is protected by a safety
clip

SALEM PRODUCE COMPANY
Salem, S. Dakota, Says—

"We are very much pleased with the service given by Edgar Seals, and we expect to use them as long as we have any use for seals. They are insurance against thieves on which the premium is almost nothing."

Ask for samples and prices today

The Edgar Steel Seal & Mfg. Co.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

BARGAIN SALE ON SHELF-WORN BOOKS.

These books are slightly soiled and shelf worn. To close them out promptly we are offering them at greatly reduced prices.

One No. 10—Duplicating Grain Contract Book, for contracting grain from farmers. Bound in duplicate, 76 numbered sets. Sells daily at \$1.00; sale price but 50c. Add postage and order "No. 10 Special."

One Grain Shipper and the Law. Soiled from handling as display sample. Contains complete digest of court decisions. Know the law and protect yourself. Special price \$1.00 and stamps to carry. Order "Grain Shipper and the Law, Special."

Four Universal Grain Codes with Supplement, two bound in leather and two in cloth. Slightly damaged, but text O.K. Get one of these toll reducers at a bargain. Save yourself 33⅓% by rushing your order in. Prices \$2.00 and \$1.00 respectively. Order "Special Universal Code."

One No. 4—Storage Receipts, for keeping record of grain stored for farmers. Contains 47 receipts and 47 stubs. Prevent misunderstandings, avoid disputes, law suits and losses by using receipts. Get this book; it's a bargain. Hurry! Sale price, 35c. Include postage to your postoffice. Order "No. 4 Special."

One Grain Buyers Weight and Copy Book, with room for 33 loads on each duplicating page. Is perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to farmers. Book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, and contains 225 leaves. Order "No. 66, Special." Price \$1.00. (Sells regularly for \$3.00.)

One 97-5 Daily Market Record Blank for C. N. D. quotations. Ruled for hourly record of the market prices of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley. Each page ruled for a week's quotations with spaces for every business day. Sixty pages will last you for fourteen weeks. Order "No. 97-5, Special." Price 85c, not including carriage.

One Purchase and Sales Contract Book designed to enable the dealer to balance his purchases and sales and determine instantly whether he is long or short. Ruled and printed on heavy linen ledger, and well bound. Will sell this damaged copy for \$1.00, regularly sold for \$2.75; price f. o. b. Chicago. Order "No. 18, Special."

One No. 222—Car Order Blank, in duplicate form, to insure the prompt furnishing of cars by the railroad. This form gives the railroad a written requisition for each car and gives writer a carbon copy to be kept as evidence in case of delay. Blanks are bound 50 originals and 50 duplicates to book. Regular price, 75c; sale price of slightly soiled and case worn books, 50c. (Include postage and insurance and order "No. 222 Special.")

One No. 6 Confirmation Blanks, for purchases and sales. Use this triplicating form to avoid trade disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. You retain a tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both, keeps one and returns the other. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade. Fifty confirmations in triplicate bound in pressboard. This sale copy slightly damaged in shipment. Price 90c, sale price 50c f. o. b. Chicago. Order "No. 6 Special."

One copy Plans of Elevators, containing the most vital problems confronting the prospective elevator builder in the selection of a house properly constructed to meet the requirements of his business. Corn crib construction, cob burners, scale pits, dust collecting systems, seed handling plants, bleaching towers, belt conveyors and grain elevator offices. This edition contains 500 pages, 94 of which are descriptive matter. Price \$3.00; for this soiled copy sale price but \$2.50. Order "Plans of Grain Elevators, Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago, Illinois.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
305 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced grain man who can get the business, to manage a country elevator in central Iowa. Address 49N9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Experienced grain solicitor who is acquainted in Iowa, southern Minnesota and southeastern South Dakota. Must be able to show results. Prefer man between the ages of 28 and 35. Address 49N6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER-GRAIN CLERK, age 20, experienced, wants position in Texas or nearby state; references. Jess McLarry, Box 1603, Wichita Falls, Texas.

POSITION AS MGR. of farmers' elevator wanted by man with 10 years' experience in grain, lumber, coal and hardware. Address 48L32, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION as manager of elevator wanted by man with 10 years' experience in Line and Farmers elevators; can handle side lines. Address 48M18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION as manager of elevator wanted by man who has had many years of experience managing farmers elevators; never failed to pay a dividend. Address 49N8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position with good live grain firm, Illinois or Iowa preferred, where experience, energy and ability can accomplish results. Can furnish best of references. Address 49N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ENERGETIC MAN with 8 years' experience in grain business, now holding executive position, desires connection with responsible firm in any capacity. References. Address 49N11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN, age 31, wants position in grain or brokerage office or as traveling solicitor; 10 years' exp. in country elevator, brokerage office and road work. Best of references. Address 48M5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED, by a grain man who has managed elevators for 20 years—a job on the road for some good commission firm or a job in a grain office. Am well acquainted in So. Dak. Address 49N21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of a farmers' elevator company by a man of good habits; married; 12 years' experience in the grain business; good judge of grain and good bookkeeper. Address 48M21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MANAGER with 13 years' exp. in grain, lumber, coal, feed and other side lines desires position with farmers or line company. Bond and good reference furnished. Can start at once. Address 49N3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED HELP, such as managers for country stations, superintendents, bookkeepers and other employees needed in the grain business, is readily secured through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT will be open for a position the last of July; grain and bean elevator experience, also side lines; capable of installing modern accounting system and managing elevator. Address 49N13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN, 28, thoroughly experienced in grain trading, exporting, sales, transportation and the manufacture of various feeds, desires position with responsible concern where he can advance according to his producing ability, which has been proven. Address 48M8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION AS MANAGER of farmers' or independent elevator wanted. Have had years of successful experience in both. Will take an interest in good concern located in good school town, Western Ohio preferred. Must be a good grain point with plenty of business. Address 48L13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SCALES FOR SALE.

"We received a number of inquiries from our ad and have sold the scale," says a firm that ran an ad in two issues recently.

OFFICE APPLIANCES.

SAFES—Large stock of new and used safes on hand. Protect your valuable papers. Prices reasonable. The Howe Scale Co. of Ill., 512-514 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

OIL & GAS ENGINES FOR SALE

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

35-h.p. OLDS gas engine for sale; fully equipped, ready for service. Can be seen running. Cheap for cash or will exchange for truck or other machinery needed. B. French & Sons, Bellmont, Ill.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal,—the medium for power bargains.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop, Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags: Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

WOOL WANTED

By

**Kraus
and Apfelbaum**
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We Want Your Wool
Get In Touch With Us

We pay the highest market
prices

Long Distance Phones 4460-4461

Helpful Books

FOR

Carlot Grain Handlers

Clark's Fractional Values: This table is on heavy cardboard. Size 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels, at ¼, ⅓, ½, ⅔, ¾, ⅞ and ⅞ cents. The amount of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. They are the most conveniently arranged tables for showing fractional values of bushels. Price 25 cents.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 25 cents.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values: Saves time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 cents to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09 per bushel; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59 per bushel; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form No. 36. Price \$6.00.

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register: Is an index designed to afford ready reference to the entry or record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form No. 40, with space for 12,000 cars, \$2.00. Form No. 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.00.

Purchase & Sale Contracts is a new book, designed to meet an ever increasing demand for a record which will enable the dealer to balance his purchases and sales contracts to determine instantly whether he is long or short. Left hand purchase page column headings are: Date, From Whom, Bot, Bushels, Grade, Delivery, Price, By Whom, How and Remarks. Right hand sales page column headings are: Date, To Whom, Bushels, Grade, Shipments, Price, By Whom, How and Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages, size 8½x14 inches, ruled and printed on heavy ledger paper and well bound in heavy canvas. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$2.75.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back and with the use of a sheet of carbon makes a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains. The original tickets form the outer half of page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bu., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weigher's Signature. Size 9½x11 inches. Printed on good paper, 5 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 73. \$1.35; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

I have taken about all of the different grain papers published but so far I have been unable to see anything that compares with the Grain Dealers Journal for information.—Hubert W. Updike, Centerville, O.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

TIMOTHY SEED SHIPPERS, ATTENTION! We would like the names of timothy seed shippers in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana. Address 48K22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

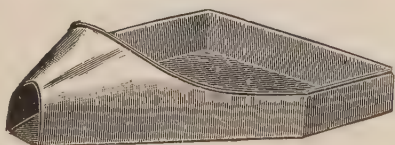
SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS

on all

Imported
CloverGrass and Field
SEEDS**Julius Loewith, Inc.**150 Nassau Street New York, N. Y.
(Formerly Loewith, Larsen & Co.)

SEED SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities. Seed Size, 1½x9x11". Price \$1.65

Send All Orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago Ill.

A Trial Order

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month for one year just to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions and experiences of other grain dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

.....bus.

State.....

Field and Grass
Seed Trade Directory

ARNHEM, HOLLAND.

Wm. E. Busgers & Co., European fancy natural gr. sds

ATCHISON, KANS.

Manglesdorf Seed Co., The, wholesale seeds.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., Inc., The, wholesale field seeds
Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., wholesale seeds.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dickinson Co., The, Albert, seeds.
Illinois Seed Co., The, grass and field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The, J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Ouren Seed Co., wholesale seeds and grain.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.
Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

ELKHART, KANS.

Muncy & Carson, grain and seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Peppard Seed Co., J. G., wholesale seeds.
Tobin Seed Co., alfalfa—bluegrass.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds.
Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courtene Seed Co., field seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The, Albert, seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Julius Loewith, Inc., grass and field seeds.
Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philadelphia Seed Co., Inc., The, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Agricultural Seed Co., cow peas.
Manglesdorf, Ed. F. & Bro., wholesale field seeds.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

North Western Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Churenill Grain & Seed Co., field seed, popcorn.
Flower Co., The, S. W., seed merchants.
Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed.
Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

HAY WANTED.



SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA
Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.
BUYERS—SELLERS
Field and Garden Seeds
CINCINNATI - - OHIO

The Toledo Field Seed Co.
Clover and Timothy Seed
Consignments solicited Send us your samples
TOLEDO, OHIO

OUREN SEED CO.
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Buy and Sell Red, White and Alsike
Clovers, White and Yellow Blossom
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Red Top, Blue
Grass and all Seed Grains

North American Seed Co.
WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS
Milwaukee, Wisc.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

The Mangelsdorf Seed Co.
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa,
Soudan Grass, Millet, Rape.
ATCHISON KANSAS



CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Missouri Grown Blue Grass
Kansas Grown Alfalfa, New Crop
We are now prepared to accept orders for both
TOBIN SEED CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE ILLINOIS SEED CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.
WE BUY AND SELL
Field Seeds
Ask for Prices
Mail Samples for Bids

The S. W. Flower Co.
WHOLESALE
FIELD SEED
MERCHANTS
SPECIALTIES
RED CLOVER, TIMOTHY
ALSIKE
TOLEDO
OHIO

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY
INCORPORATED
LOUISVILLE, KY
Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES FIELD SEEDS

The Stanford Seed Company, Inc.
Wholesale Field Seeds ... BUFFALO, N. Y.

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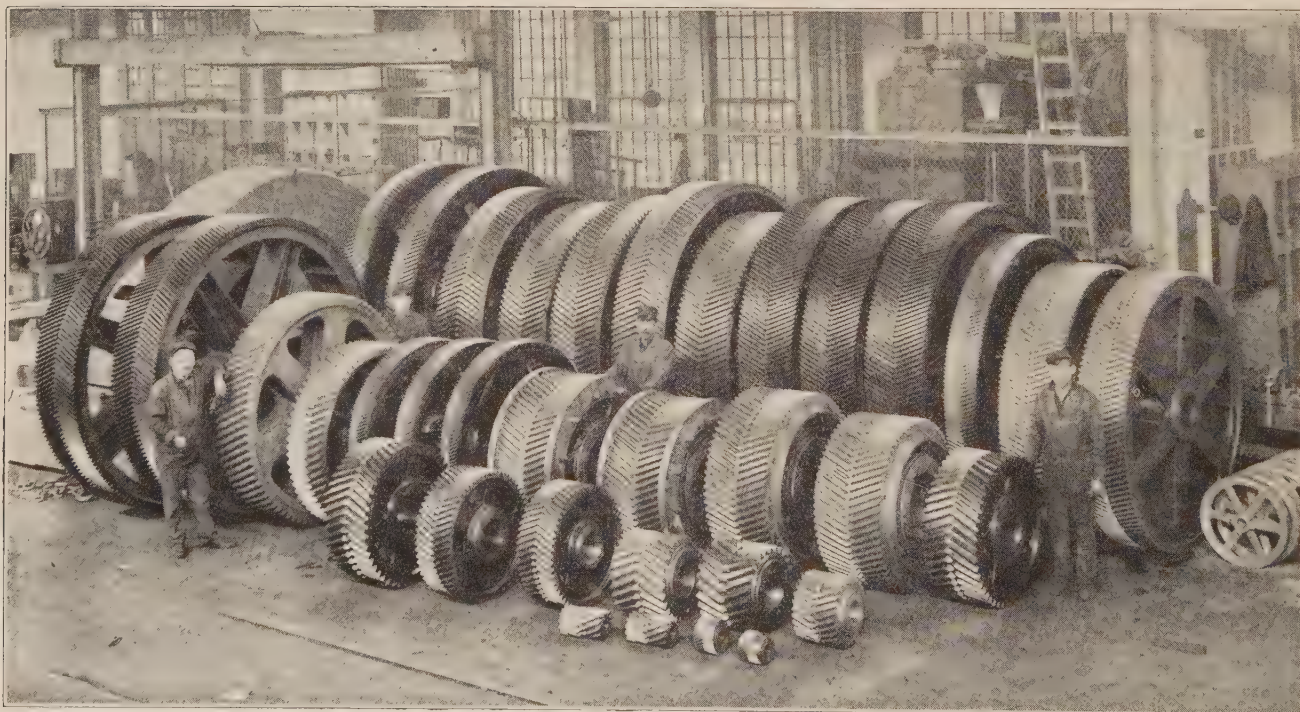
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Herringbone Gears for Various Drives on Assembling Floor

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.25; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.75.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1922

A BUSHEL of black rust scare would now sell for about a bushel of German marks at the average grain center.

SUMMER STATIC ought to be hooked up with wires leading into Congressional committees considering anti-business legislation.

BUCKWHEAT grades which will foster and promote trade between distant dealers is the hope and ambition of Sec'y F. J. Vasiek of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Have you any suggestions to offer?

RYE growers of New Jersey threaten to go on strike against the low prices offered for the grain and straw. The low prices are not due to the middleman, as they allege, but to the demoralized German foreign exchange.

THE CONDITION of corn reported July 9 is not a decisive criterion of the outcome of the crop, the yield of which is shown by statistics extending over a long period of years, to be directly proportional to the rainfall during the two months of July and August.

PAYING TOO MUCH for grain is a bad practice for the independent dealer as well as the co-operative company. Neither can expect to continue in business after exhausting their capital by overbidding. An audit of the accounts of 251 farmers elevator companies showed that 177 of the companies had a net loss on the year's business, the average loss being \$4,800. Any buyer can get grain by paying more than its market value, but seldom is able to sell that grain at a profit.

THE MANY feed mills being installed in country elevators reflects a determination on the part of operators to utilize their screenings and off-grade grain to better advantage. Some elevator operators have built up such a thriving feed trade that it has greatly helped their grain business.

GRAIN ELEVATORS everywhere will be more than pleased with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, published elsewhere in this number, to the effect that stopping grain for inspection does not warrant the assessment of a reconsignment charge. This should effect a material saving to many shippers.

THE "orderly marketing of farm products" argument is pulling many hard earned dollars from the farmers, who will never have their products marketed more efficiently or on a narrower margin than when handled by the much abused middleman who has long specialized in the economical marketing of grain.

BURGLARS seem to be breaking into more grain offices than usual. Elevators being close to the tracks, they are often broken into by traveling hoboes while the train crew is doing its local switching. The isolation of the average country elevator is such that no property of value can be safely left in the office.

SO MANY grain receiving firms have closed up shop since the last crop started to move, that it would be the part of discretion to make sure your favorite receiving house is still in business before billing out another car. Demurrage and interest will soon eat up profits not wiped out by declines in the market price.

A SHORTAGE of harvest hands is threatening Kansas, and some wheat is in danger of being lost. The wage offered is \$4 a day and a few districts are paying \$5. Having become accustomed to \$1 to \$1.25 per hour or more the coal miners and building mechanics would rather remain idle than go on the farm for what the farmers can afford to pay.

BECAUSE the overhead expenses are too great and the profits too uncertain, the Washington Wheat Growers Ass'n, which operated seven warehouses last season has withdrawn and henceforth will not operate any grain warehouses. Deficits always were discouraging to the inexperienced while the experienced manager simply looks for the trouble and its remedy.

MANY MEN who have found it quite difficult to manage successfully the affairs of a co-operative company have afterwards found it easy to operate their own elevators with satisfactory profit. The general trouble is that the manager is given too little opportunity to prove his ability, and few directors are well enough posted in grain trade matters to help him on the right road. As a rule their narrow prejudice is a great handicap to the manager and seldom of any assistance. Too many pig-headed directors persist in trying to run a business with only a birdseye view of it for their guidance. It has long since been proved that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," but few directors of co-operative elevator companies believe it.

THE PROPOSED COAL arbitration, with five representatives of the public, as against three for the operators and three for the miners fairly represents the paramount public interest in a supply of coal for next winter. With eleven members of the board it will require but one defection from the monopoly of the unions or the operators to break the strangle hold these two selfish interests have upon the throat of the public.

IF THE LOCAL SUPPLY of grain doors is short at the beginning of the new crop movement the shipper will do well to take up the matter with the station agent. The local agent has authority to buy lumber for doors if the railroad company has failed to supply his station. As the tariffs do not provide for recompensing shippers for doors bot on their own account it is difficult to collect from the railroad company for doors so purchased.

INVESTIGATING the Grain Bulletin cost the government some of the many thousands of dollars spent by the Federal Trade Commission; and among the valuable facts that went into the archives of the Federal Government were that the publisher of the Bulletin paid a carpenter \$135.84, a dentist \$242 and \$3,600 for a piece of real estate in the dim past of 1913. Is the Federal Trade Commission worth the heavy expense it is to the taxpayers?

SHIPPERS SHOULD bear in mind that until after July 25th grain will not be delivered until the receiver surrenders original order B/L properly endorsed. After that date receiver can obtain delivery of grain in advance of surrender of B/L upon receipt by carrier's agent of a certified check for an amount equal to 125% of the invoice. Shippers often are required to pay heavy demurrage charges, and sometimes their grain heats because of delay in unloading at terminal markets. By urging your bank to forward B/L direct to bank at destination you will promote your own interests and prevent delay in unloading.

PROTEIN testing again calls attention to one fault which has been inherent in the Federal grading system since it was first established, which is that the five principal grades are too few and do not indicate the commercial value of the grain. It may be too far in advance of the march of progress to suggest at this time the statement on the certificate of grade of the percentage of excellence of every single factor involved in determining the grade of the particular sample; but since the inspector may have to make these tests why not give the buyer the advantage of all this information by entering the figures on the certificates as are the weight per bushel and the moisture percentage? If this were done it would be possible to invent an arbitrary schedule under which some such number as "38MR14" would specify, for example, No. 3 dark hard winter wheat testing 59 lbs. per bu. 12 per cent moisture, no acidity, and 16 per cent protein. The country shipper then would make up an average sample of his wheat, have a chemical test made and ask all his buyers to bid him on "38MR14." This is no more impossible than the wireless distribution of market quotations seemed a few short years ago.

IN ARBITRATION do not accept the decision of the first com'te when you are sure you are right. Take an appeal. As reported fully elsewhere in this number of the Journal a Denver dealer was saddled by the first com'te with all the responsibility for a railroad company's loss of documents, altho the Denver dealer from first to last was exhausting every means to correct the blunder of the carrier. The appeals com'te recognized his earnest endeavors by reversing the decision.

OATS in Winnipeg are selling at 52 cents and at 36 cents in Chicago; yet the Senate has just approved a duty of 15 cents per bushel. At Minneapolis, closer to the Canadian border, oats are hovering around the 32-cent mark. With market conditions such as these making import duties ineffective why encumber the statute books? Deducting 15 cents duty and 10 cents per bushel freight the United States buyer could offer just 7 cents per bushel for a commodity quoted there at 52 cents. The farm "bloc" is certainly blocking.

A CAR shortage is threatening, as the carriers have been prevented by the increase of business, from reserving a sufficient supply of tight cars for grain. From the standpoint of the country grain shipper who understands his business this situation is not so serious as in other years, especially if he has storage room, since the distant futures in all grains are selling at a liberal premium over the nearby deliveries, so that the shipper can earn a carrying charge while being forced to hold the grain in store, by selling the December future as a hedge.

BEING EASY on the careless farmer by paying him the full market price for garlicky wheat is a bad practice of some grain dealers that was properly denounced by a professor of Purdue University at the recent meeting of Indiana dealers. He declared the grain dealers were the greatest stumbling block in fighting wild garlic, because they paid as much for the garlicky wheat as they did for the garlic-free wheat just in order to get the business. Unquestionably the grain buyer must aid the experiment stations by taking a heavy discount off the price of all poor and dirty grain.

GRAIN GROWERS who may be in a quandary, how to dispose of the wheat, oats and other small grain crops now being harvested when they believe themselves to be tied up by signed contracts with the U. S. G. G. Inc., and liable for a heavy penalty for selling their grain elsewhere than thru the U. S. G. G., will no doubt look to their local grain dealer for advice. If, in view of the poor financial standing of the U. S. G. G., the farmer wishes to sell immediately and for cash the grain dealer can advise him to do so, elsewhere than to the U. S. G. G. for three reasons: First, an unreasonable time has elapsed since the signing of the contracts and the time when marketing will begin; second, these contracts have been transferred to a marketing body other than the U. S. G. G.; and third, the U. S. G. G. has departed from the original plan to which the farmers agreed. If the U. S. G. G. sought to enforce the contracts in court its financial standing would be questioned.

RAILROAD unions have decided to follow the example set by the American Farm Bureau Federation by entering politics; and a leader in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been appointed chairman of the organization com'te at Washington. Not being strong in Congress the unions can not copy the farm bloc's slavish control of its members but will work at the polls at the next Congressional election. Now let all of us who have been inconvenienced by the present railroad strike and coal strike get behind this movement and aid the railroad and coal unions to elect a labor president who will sink us deeper into the mire of labor control of essential industry?

THE COUNTRY press has lost faith in the U. S. G. G., Inc., and does not hesitate to condemn the whole bloomin' outfit. The editors must feel just like the farmers who paid in real money for the privilege of letting the inexperienced grain handlers entrust the marketing of the members' grain to a receiver selected by the promoters of the U. S. G. G. Funny how easy the grain growers fall for the false stories of the distant fakirs who pretend to be weeping over the farmers "misfortunes." The *Herald* of La Fontaine, Ind., says "We always felt and advocated that the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was the greatest graft ever perpetrated upon the American farmer."

IF YOU are interested in what the grain dealers of Indiana are thinking about, and you ought to be, read the terse resolutions adopted by the state association at its recent meeting. We are at a loss to understand how any gathering of business men could avoid voicing the same sentiments against class legislation and bureaucratic interference with business; but they do. The Indiana association, on the other hand, has come out in the open and shown its colors and sent copies of its convictions to all Indiana representatives in Congress. The average congressman seems to have been somewhat slow in learning of the handicaps he has been helping to throw about business, so the more vigorous and the more frequent business men are in their protests against governmental interference with business the sooner will real relief be granted. Get busy and write often.

Another Advance Against the Dust Explosion Hazard.

Grain elevator operators generally will be deeply interested in the latest step forward in minimizing the dust explosion hazard of grain elevators.

So many explosions have occurred in grain elevators during recent years with disastrous results to life and property that it is but natural that every grain elevator owner as well as operator should watch with tense interest any improvements in elevator equipment designed to remove or reduce this hazard.

The illustrated description of the high pressure vacuum system of dust removal published elsewhere in this number is so far in advance of the old broom system of dust removal that every elevator operator will quickly discern its advantageous features. For years elevator operators seem to have been content to pursue primeval methods of dust removal altho in doing so they stirred up the dust and increased the hazard. By the new system the dust is

quickly sucked into a pipe and drawn away, clearing the atmosphere and minimizing the explosion hazard.

The enterprise of the engineers in charge of the reconstruction of the elevator of the C. & N. W. railway at South Chicago is indeed to be commended for its daring. Now that this method of dust removal has proved a success, similar equipment, no doubt, will be installed in many other large grain handling plants.

Condemned Government Scale of Wheat.

Many of the state grain dealers' ass'ns have adopted resolutions protesting vehemently against the continued use of the Government's war time scale of discounts for off-grade wheat. Everyone recognizes that if such a scale of discounts had ever been fair and reasonable it should not be so considered under the present range of wheat values.

Atlantic coast exporters seem to be disposed to be more reasonable in their discounting and the millers and buyers doing business in the north half of Kansas have recently announced that they would buy wheat on the basis of No. 1 with a differential of 2c between grades 1 to 5 inclusive.

Country wheat dealers should not tolerate the extortionate discounts levied on off-grade wheat of the last crop, and track sellers should have a clear understanding of what to expect in case their shipments fail to grade up to contract, otherwise they are sure to have many unexpected losses forced upon them. It is far safer to consign wheat of average quality.

Demanding a Premium for "Or Better" Grade of Wheat.

Selling "No. 2 or better" has long been an expensive practice with careless wheat dealers who have failed to guard against the leaks of the business.

While a few receivers have promptly granted a premium of 1½c to 2c a bushel for No. 1 wheat many others have accepted No. 1 at the No. 2 price without even a hesitation. This unfair practice met with an earnest protest from the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n recently and Sec'y Riley is now conducting a campaign against it with the result that some large millers and central market buyers have agreed to pay a premium of 2c a bushel for No. 1 over the price bid for No. 2.

With a sure premium for the "or better" grades all country elevator operators would install better cleaning machinery and make an earnest effort to raise the grade of their grain before loading it into cars. This would obviate the necessity of paying freight on chaff, dirt and excessive moisture as well as increase the net returns from every carload shipped.

The old-time practice of selling "No. 2 or better" and never realizing a premium for the "better" grade surely does not encourage elevator men to exercise care in classifying their receipts or in preparing their wheat for market. Fewer shipments would heat in transit and net returns to every shipper would be greatly increased if all wheat was thoroughly cleaned and carefully classified before loading into cars at country stations.

The activity of the Indiana Ass'n in urging members to demand more for the "better" grade of wheat and appealing to their better business judgment to insist upon a premium for the better grain is most commendable and should meet with a hearty response from every shipper and receiver. Encourage greater efficiency both in the elevator and on the farm.

Kansas Wheat Growers Ignoring Pooling Contracts.

Kansas wheat growers have found so many objectionable features in the hundred foot pooling contract they made with the different grain growers' ass'ns that they are not disposed to abide by any of them. The result is that the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n has instigated legal proceedings to force members who signed its 5-year pooling contract to abide by its terms and conditions.

One wheat grower of the Wichita district having sold part of his 1922 crop has been cited to appear in court and show reason why he should not be restrained from disposing of the balance of his 1922 crop. The petitioners are also asking an adjustment of 25c a bushel for the wheat Mr. Farmer has already sold.

Evidently the agitators and promoters of the various marketing schemes are not to have the loyal support of the real grain growers that they expected. The farmers have finally awakened to the fact that the promoters of these wild marketing schemes are prompted solely by the desire to gain control of the farmers' grain. They do not care whether they help the grower or sell his grain at half price. They are out to get for themselves while the getting is good and any real interest in the welfare of the grain grower is foreign to their plans and intentions.

Intrastate Grain Rates Too High.

While grain dealers to protect themselves must deduct freight rates from the price paid the growers, they are interested in a prosperous agriculture and are willing to join in any movement to aid the farmers.

This broad minded attitude assumed by the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n at its spring meeting promises to bear fruit in the form of a reduction in the intrastate rates on grain in the state of Iowa. At that time the Grain Dealers Ass'n, by resolution, called the attention of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to the disparity of rates on grain in Iowa and in Minnesota.

The aggregate of rates to and including a distance of four hundred miles in Iowa is on an average of 116% of the corresponding aggregate of rates in Minnesota. This disparity goes to the extreme of an Iowa corn rate that is 171% of the corresponding Minnesota rate. For example the Minnesota corn rate for five miles is 3½c as compared with the Iowa corn rate for five miles which is 6c per one hundred pounds.

If volume of traffic is considered the Iowa rate should be lower, if anything. The total grain production of the state of Iowa for 1921 was 610 million bushels which is 212% of the grain production of the state of Minnesota. In 1921 the production of grain in Iowa was 10,750 bushels for each square mile, whereas, the grain production of Minnesota was only 3,556 bushels for each square mile.

Responsive to the urge of the grain dealers ass'n the Iowa State Board of Railroad Commissioners has set a hearing on this question at Des Moines July 25. Grain dealers and farmers are urged to show their interest by attending the hearing, and those who can not be present will help their farmer friends by writing the Commission requesting a lowering of the Iowa intrastate rates to the Minnesota level.

Shippers' Duty to Support Carriers in Labor Board Decision.

Anarchy is the only alternative to a failure of the governing authority in the United States to uphold the United States Labor Board. Right or wrong, the decision of the Board is that of lawfully constituted authority and until set aside by the Supreme Court or Congressional enactment, must be obeyed if we are to have orderly government in this country.

Absolutely nothing can be done for an employe who has flouted the authority of the Board by quitting work. The theory of our government and of the Labor Board is that all men should remain at work while differences are being adjusted. The strike is a resort to brute force. It is a refusal to arbitrate and a declaration that the public be damned.

Those who have quit the service of the railroad companies have no standing, and the U. S. Labor Board is giving its full moral support to the men who are taking their places. It is the duty of the shippers at this juncture to uphold the decision of the Labor Board. Shippers who are urging the carriers to get back to normal rates, repair their equipment, and to prepare to handle traffic economically and expeditiously when the present depression has passed, should stand by the carriers and suffer any and all inconvenience necessary to insure the award of the Labor Board being properly enforced. Any other stand by the shippers will weaken the carriers and give comfort to those who defy the award.

Anti-Exchange Legislation Putting Down Price of Wheat.

The Prairie Farmer for July 1 says in an editorial:

"Is it just a coincidence that the price of wheat has dropped nearly 30 per cent since the Supreme Court knocked out the grain exchange regulation law in April? Representative Tinchler, one of the authors of the law, does not think so. He charges that it is due to manipulation of the market, made bold by the removal of the law. The grain trade is seeking to delay the passage of the new bill, he says, so that they can speculate on the new crop to their hearts' content, unhampered by Federal regulation. The grain exchanges do not like that kind of talk. Yet nearly everyone agrees that wheat is selling far below its real value. Why?"

To answer a meddler in his own vein: wheat is selling far below its real value because the large speculators know that the Capper-Tinchler control will be re-enacted. It is the real business of a speculator to know a thing before it happens, and the speculators did not need the 208 to 76 vote of the House to inform them that the farm-bloc controlled Congress was out to kill trading in wheat. The superficial would say the bill does not kill trading, it merely regulates; but in fact the Sec'y is fully clothed with authority under the bill when a large speculator has purchased a few million bushels of wheat to rule that individual off all the exchanges and force him to close out his trades at whatever the market happens to be, possibly a loss, when if permitted to hold a few months he could come out whole or make a profit of a few cents per bushel net. This is not a fanciful picture. Oats, for example, last week sold at the same price for the future delivery that it did a year ago; that is, the speculator would have profited nothing by holding the grain, while in fact his carrying charges, etc., would have caused him a loss of 18 cents per bushel.

Grain Exchange Regulators Lack Creative Ability.

The great temples of trade have been built up by private initiative. Our greatest exchange, the New York Stock Exchange, is a voluntary association not even asking the state the small privilege of incorporation. It has no charter from the state.

Just so with the smaller grain exchanges in our western states having perhaps but a score of members. They have not been aided by bureaucratic officialdom, have not been fostered by a protective tariff nor given the benefits of free raw material. The exchanges have been given no bonus, nor have the weak and struggling among them been sustained by a subsidy.

The tremendous expense of conducting our largest grain exchange is borne entirely by assessment of its members. This assessment is so much per individual per annum regardless of the amount of business or the character of the business done by him. Of course no one will purchase a membership or pay the annual dues unless the facility of trading therein enables him to do business cheaper inside than outside.

With all the ingenuity of the American Farm Bureau Federation and all the investigations of the Federal Bureau of Markets and the innumerable inquiries carried out by the Federal Trade Commission one peculiar fact stands out in the lime light. This is that they have not at any time suggested a new or better method of marketing grain. They have not suggested a form of grain exchange that would handle grain at a smaller margin of profit. All they are doing in the Capper-Tinchler bill is to tear down and destroy a marketing structure, the marvelous mechanism of which their feeble minds can not grasp.

If the Sec'y of Agriculture is gifted with the superior intelligence that the Capper-Tinchler bill credits him with let him draw up a complete set of rules for an exchange to suit his own taste and open its halls in one of the numerous public buildings for which the taxpayers are assessed. If half of what the advocates of the Capper-Tinchler bill allege is true this farm "bloc" and Agri. Dept. Exchange should be an immediate success and the halls of the Chicago Board of Trade be deserted.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. St. P. M. & O. 28,496 passed thru Le Sueur, Minn., on June 8, leaking corn very badly. We fixed it here and it went on thru.—Wierwill Bros.

C. & A. 15884, loaded with oats, was leaking considerably at the front end while passing thru Eden, Ill., May 20, on the M. & St. L. Ry.—E. C. McMullen, mgr. Eden Farmers Co-operative Co.

G. N. 17046, loaded with barley, was leaking badly from side door, as it passed thru Fisher, Minn., May 11. The agent was notified.—Webster-Sorlie Co.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fall to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Formula for Bin Pressures?

Grain Dealers Journal: We remember the Journal running an article on the accepted method used by engineers in determining the weights and pressures of grain in bins. The table showed at what point the walls begin to carry the load and also the proportion carried by the walls. When did this article appear?—Eikenberry Construction Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Ans.: Articles on this subject appeared in the Journal Nov. 25, 1919, page 936; and Dec. 10, 1916, page 935.

Thresherman's Lien Enforced?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can an elevator be forced to pay thresherman's bill on grain, if grain has been purchased and the thresherman has filed a lien on it before it was delivered to the elevator? Can the lien be filed if grain is delivered from machine and stored or sold while delivering?—L. Determann, mgr. Kadoka Equity Union Exchange, Kadoka, S. D.

Ans.: The thresherman's lien is in force from the time he starts to thresh, and he has ten days after finishing threshing to file the lien. The right to file lien is in no way affected by delivery to the elevator.

Lien can be filed if grain is delivered from the machine and stored or sold while delivering.

Sec. 1683 of the South Dakota statutes provides: Every person owning and operating a threshing machine shall have a lien from the date of threshing upon all grain threshed by him with such machine for the value of the services so rendered in doing such threshing. Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to an innocent purchaser of the grain unless the said lien be filed within 10 days.

In the case of Branthover v. Monarch Elevator Co. the Supreme Court of South Dakota 156 N. W. 927, held "If the thresher goes with the owner of the grain to elevator and sees owner sell and receive payment for grain he is estopped from afterwards filing and asserting lien against elevator."

Is Railroad Liable for Delay?

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like to tell you of an experience I had recently. I shipped a car of wheat to St. Joseph, and for some reason a tag bearing the word "merchandise" was placed on car. My commission man and myself spent considerable time trying to locate the car, and after three days searching found it on the siding of a wholesale grocery. In the meantime the price of wheat declined, and I was forced to take a loss of \$125. Can I collect my loss from the railroad?—J. M. Powell, Easton, Mo.

Ans.: All the decisions hold the carriers liable for unreasonable delay, and the more so for negligent delay. In *Jett & Brooks v. Southern Ry Co.* the Supreme Court of Tennessee, 169 S. W. 767, held:

A carrier is liable for loss on the value of property entrusted to it for transportation, which results from decline in the market price pending the carrier's negligent delay in forwarding the consignment to its destination.

A reasonable time is the usual time for similar movements of cars between the same points, which can be determined by going over the records.

Arrival at the city named is not delivery until the car is at shipper's disposition; and it was no part of the duty of receiver or shipper to hunt thru the yards for the car.

C. H. GUSTAFSON, a leader in the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Nebraska.

Conference at Chicago July 7.

Steps toward the further improvement of nationwide grain marketing facilities were taken at the conference of representatives of grain exchanges, millers, exporters, farmers' grain dealers, the department of agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held at Chicago July 7.

The conference, called by Pres. Robert McDougal of the Chicago Board of Trade, unanimously authorized the appointment of a com'te of seven representing the different groups present at the conference. Every suggestion advanced at the conference will be threshed out by the com'te during the next few weeks, after which a second general meeting will be called for final action on the com'te recommendations.

Pres. McDougal was gratified over the progress made by the conference, the sole object of which, he declared in his opening address, is "to improve our understanding of each other and to help by any constructive steps to better and improve marketing facilities."

While the conference did not officially take up the matter of legislation bearing on the grain industry, several delegates warned that continued adverse action by Congress would result in the complete breakdown of marketing machinery built up over a period of three quarters of a century.

"Many great industries," declared Alvin E. Dodd, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "have already been gravely hampered by too much government in business." He added that Herbert Hoover, sec'y of the department of commerce, Julius H. Barnes, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and other business leaders had repeatedly pointed to the dangers of government in business. Only by obtaining a complete understanding with the public and gaining public confidence in the fullest measure can an industry escape the dangers of government in business. We have all observed the blundering occasioned by too much government in business, blundering due to a lack of a background of knowledge."

Turning specifically to grain trade practices, Mr. Dodd declared that Mr. Barnes, who was unable to be present, recommended the adoption of a new rule by exchanges which would permit of delivery of all standard grades of grain at all the different markets. This will be given thoro consideration by the com'te, as will also the matter of additional storage space, a question which brought forth varied and conflicting views.

Other matters discussed included price fluctuations which, it was declared, are far smaller than those which occurred before establishment of the futures market.

C. H. Canby, former pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, declared that restriction of futures trading would not lessen price fluctuations, but on the contrary would greatly increase them. He cited the tremendous fluctuations at local country mills in the days preceding the futures market, and showed that during the world war, when there was no futures market, and when governmental control obtained, price fluctuations were the most extensive in thirty years.

Leslie F. Gates, ex-pres. of the Board, and L. L. Winters, director, in discussing hedging, or commercial price insurance, pointed out that a satisfactory hedging market that would properly serve producer, distributor, miller and exporter must necessarily be a wide market, free to move up and down in response to actual market conditions.

Other matters touched upon included the good effects that have been realized by the close scrutiny of market information, and plans for curbing the spread of indiscriminate market information by irresponsible persons in rural districts.

All those matters will be taken up in their turn by the new com'te, which President McDougal is expected to announce next week.

Those attending the conference included J. W. T. Duvel, United States Department of Agriculture; L. W. Ainsworth, Des Moines Board of Trade; H. J. Smith, Kansas City Board of Trade; Kenton D. Keilholtz, Toledo Produce Exchange; H. J. Berry, Indianapolis Board of Trade; J. O. Ballard and G. F. Powell, St. Louis Merchants Exchange; C. H. Wright and F. P. Manchester, Omaha Grain Exchange; W. S. Washer, St. Joseph Grain Exchange; W. S. Atkinson and E. S. Woodworth, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; H. F. Salyards and G. H. Spencer, Duluth Board of Trade; A. R. Taylor, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, W. S. Miles Peoria Board of Trade; S. J. Cottingham, President Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n; A. C. Rinaker, Buffalo Corn Exchange; B. A. Eckhart and F. B. Rice, Millers National Federation; Charles Quinn, F. G. Horner and A. E. Reynolds, Grain Dealers National Ass'n. Chicago Board of Trade members included, John R. Mauff, John A. Bunnell, A. M. Clement, J. J. Fones, J. K. Riordon, H. N. Sager, Edward Andrew, George E. Marcy, J. P. Griffin, F. B. Rice, R. W. Bell, Geo. E. Wegener and L. C. Brosseau.

Later Pres. McDougal appointed Jos. Griffin, former pres.; L. L. Winters, a director of the Chicago Board of Trade and Geo. E. Marcy all of Chicago; Frank M. Crosby, of Minneapolis, of the Millers National Federation; J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, of the Farmers National Council; A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind., of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, and Geo. F. Powell, pres. St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

"THERE seems to be no doubt that either handling charges and similar expenses in Dutch ports must be greatly reduced at once or else the bulk of the grain trade, which has been largely responsible for the development of Rotterdam as a port, will go elsewhere. Under present conditions Rotterdam is losing the grain-handling trade of eastern Belgium and Switzerland, which is now going to Hamburg and Bremen. The business of the port also is greatly affected by the fact that much of the transshipment trade of Scandinavia, Finland and the Baltic States, which formerly was handled in Rotterdam, is now going by day of Hamburg. The export of grain from the Netherlands during 1921 reached a total of 75,783 metric tons, compared with 113,272 metric tons in 1920."—Consul General Geo. E. Anderson, Rotterdam.

Farmers to Get After Promoters.

At a meeting of 250 stockholders of the defunct Illinois Farmers Packing Co., of Ottawa, held June 24 at La Salle, Ill., the starting of civil or possibly criminal proceedings against its officers and directors was considered. A com'te was appointed to decide what procedure to take and to report at another meeting which will be held soon.

"The promoters obtained \$100,000 for their work in distributing the "stock," declared Chas. S. Robinson, who was chairman of the meeting.

"They have also taken a great deal of money out in salaries. I am not prepared to say that the amounts were exorbitant if the work performed had been efficient, but the administration, the bookkeeping and the lack of reports of progress of the company show a woeful lack of knowledge of the work.

"The company under the guidance of Presidents Doud and Eckert went for three years without giving the stockholders an adequate statement of the condition of the company. If the directors do the right thing, if they do not attempt to hold out on us any of the money which we have invested, or if they do not include any of the money they took out of the company by means of which they thought they were within the law, we may be able to get the company from the receiver's hands. Otherwise I think the facts should be turned over to the grand jury."

Stop for Inspection Does Not Warrant Reconsignment Charge.

The Supreme Court of the United States on May 29, 1922, affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the suit brought by the Merchants Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., against the Great Northern Railway Co. to recover \$80 exacted as a reconsignment charge on 16 cars of corn shipped from points in Iowa and Nebraska, to Willmar, Minn., and after inspection there rebilled to Anoka, Minn.

The freight rate via Willmar is the same from the points of origin to Anoka. Immediately after inspection disposition orders were given and the original Bs/L were surrendered in exchange for billing to Anoka. Defendant had a rule, No. 10, as follows:

"Diversion or reconsignment to points outside switching limits before placement: If a car is diverted, reconsigned or reforwarded on orders placed with the local freight agent or other designated officer after arrival of car at original destination, but before placement for unloading,

* * * a charge of \$5.00 per car will be made if car is diverted, reconsigned or reforwarded to a point outside of switching limits of original destination."

The shipper contended that the case was within the exception known as exception (a), as amended by supplement 1, which provided that rules (including rule 10) shall not apply to:

"(a) Grain, seed (field), seed (grass), hay or straw, carloads, held in cars on track for inspection and disposition orders incident thereto at billed destination or at point intermediate thereto."

The Supreme Court said: The question argued before us is not whether the state courts erred in construing or applying the tariff, but whether any court had jurisdiction of the controversy, in view of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission had not passed upon the disputed question of construction.

The contention that courts are without jurisdiction of cases involving a disputed question of construction of an interstate tariff, unless there has been a preliminary resort to the Commission for its decision, rests in the main upon the following argument: The purpose of the Act to Regulate Commerce (Comp. St. § 8563 et seq.) is to secure and preserve uniformity.

Hence the carrier is required to file tariffs establishing uniform rates and charges, and is prohibited from exacting or accepting any payment not set forth in the tariff. Uniformity is impossible, if the several courts, state or federal, are permitted, in case of disputed construction, to determine what the rate or charge is which the tariff prescribes. To insure uniformity the true construction must, in case of dispute, be determined by the Commission.

This argument is unsound. It is true that uniformity is the paramount purpose of the Commerce Act. But it is not true that uniformity in construction of a tariff can be attained only thru a preliminary resort to the Commission to settle the construction in dispute. Every question of the construction of a tariff is deemed a question of law; and where the question concerns an interstate tariff it is one of federal law. If the parties properly preserve their rights, a construction given by any court, whether it be federal or state, may ultimately be reviewed by this court either on writ of error or on writ of certiorari; and thereby uniformity in construction may be secured. Hence, the attainment of uniformity does not require that in every case where the construction of a tariff is in dispute, there shall be a preliminary resort to the Commission.—42 Sup. Ct. Rep. 477.

Duties Approved by Senate on Proposed Tariff Bill.

In session June 30, the senate approved, upon recommendation of the finance com'te, the following duties on imports under the proposed tariff bill:

Corn—20 cents per bu., instead of 15 cents as in the house bill.

Oats—15 cents per bu., instead of 10 cents as in the house bill; unhulled ground oats, 45 cents per 100 lbs., instead of 32 cents as in the house bill; oat products, 90 cents per 100 lbs., instead of 60 cents as in the house bill.

Barley—20 cents per bu., instead of 15 cents as in the house bill.

Rye—15 cents per bu., instead of 10 cents as in the house bill.

Buckwheat—10 cents per 100 lbs., instead of 30 cents as in the house bill.

Bran, shorts and other by-product feeds—10 per cent, instead of 15 per cent as in the house bill.

Mixed feeds—15 per cent instead of 6 per cent as in the house bill.

Screenings, scalplings, chaff or scourings of wheat, flaxseed, or other grains of seeds—10 per cent, instead of 75 cents per ton, ground, and \$1.50 per ton, unground, as in the original bill.

On July 1, the senate, in session, after little discussion, voted favorably 38 to 12 on the 30-cent tariff on wheat in the proposed tariff bill. This is 5 cents above the rate fixed in the house.

Senators David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and F. M. Simmons of North Carolina, attacked the duty, stating that a deception was being practiced on the people, Senator Simmons saying it was for the benefit of a few at the expense of the many.

Senator McCumber defended the tariff, stating that the tax would amount at the most to \$1.56 per capita and that the difference would be the difference between success and failure for the farmer.

After having voted favorably on this item, the senate rapidly approved several score of com'te amendments.

ST. LOUIS, beginning July 1, will be included in the primary movement tables as compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. Total stocks in store there will be included beginning July 3.

Coming Conventions.

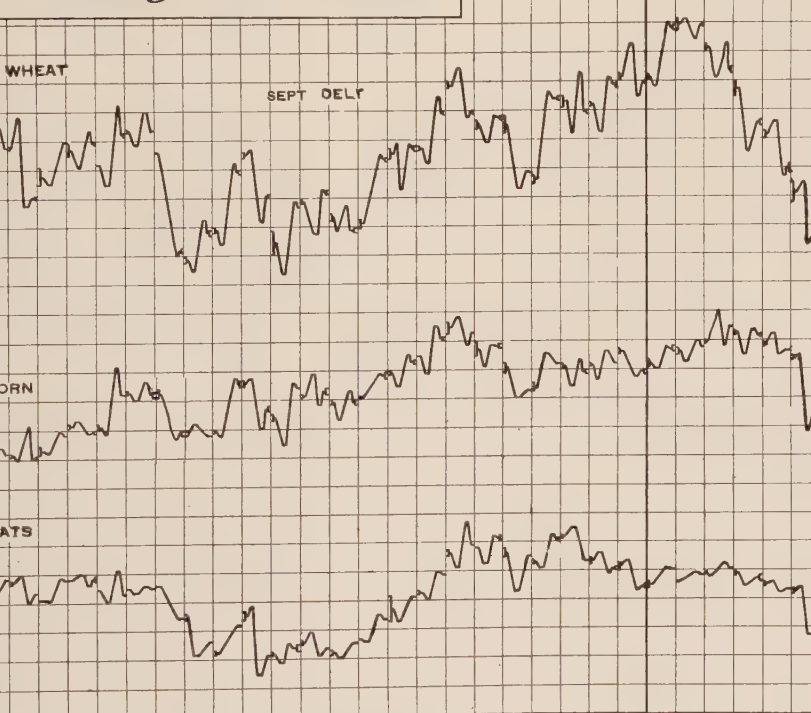
July 25, 27. National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Aug. 22. Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n at Flint, Mich.

Aug. 24, 25. New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Ass'n at Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 2, 3 and 4. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at New Orleans, La.

Chicago Futures



Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

| SEPTEMBER WHEAT. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | June 26. | June 27. | June 28. | June 29. | June 30. | July 1. | July 3. | July 4. | July 5. | July 6. |
| Chicago | 112½ | 115½ | 114½ | 115½ | 115½ | 117½ | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 114½ |
| Kansas City | 105½ | 108½ | 108 | 108½ | 108½ | 110½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 107½ |
| St. Louis | 110½ | 113½ | 112½ | 113½ | 114½ | 116½ | 115½ | 114½ | 112½ | 111 |
| Minneapolis | 120½ | 123½ | 123½ | 124½ | 125½ | 130 | 127½ | 125½ | 123½ | 120½ |
| Duluth (durum) | 110 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 114½ | 113 | 113½ | 110 | 104½ |
| Winnipeg (Oct.) | 118 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | 121½ | 121½ | 122½ | 121½ | 119½ | 118 |
| Toledo | 115 | 117½ | 117½ | 118½ | 118½ | 120½ | 119½ | 119 | 116½ | 115½ |
| Milwaukee | 113 | 115½ | 115 | 115½ | 115½ | 117½ | 117½ | 116½ | 114½ | 113 |
| SEPTEMBER CORN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 65½ | 66½ | 65½ | 66½ | 65½ | 66½ | 66½ | 67½ | 67½ | 66½ |
| Kansas City | 60½ | 61½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60 | 60½ | 60½ | 61½ | 61½ | 60½ |
| St. Louis | 64½ | 65½ | 65 | 65½ | 65½ | 66½ | 65½ | 66½ | 66½ | 65½ |
| Milwaukee | 65½ | 66½ | 66 | 66½ | 66 | 66½ | 66½ | 67½ | 67½ | 66½ |
| SEPTEMBER OATS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 39½ | 40 | 39½ | 39 | 38½ | 39 | 38½ | 39 | 38½ | 37 |
| Kansas City | 39½ | 40 | 39½ | 39 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 37½ |
| St. Louis | 38½ | 39½ | 37½ | 38½ | 38½ | 39 | 38½ | 39 | 38½ | 37 |
| Minneapolis | 34½ | 35½ | 35 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 32½ |
| Winnipeg (Oct.) | 46½ | 48½ | 47½ | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 46½ |
| Milwaukee | 39½ | 40½ | 39½ | 39 | 38½ | 39 | 38½ | 39 | 38½ | 37 |
| SEPTEMBER RYE. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 85½ | 87½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 87½ | 86½ | 86½ | 85 | 84½ |
| Minneapolis | 77½ | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 80½ | 79½ | 78½ | 77½ | 74½ |
| Duluth | 82½ | 84½ | 83½ | 84½ | 84 | 85½ | 84 | 84 | 82½ | 81½ |
| Winnipeg (Oct.) | 82½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 82½ | 80½ |
| SEPTEMBER BARLEY. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 61 | 61 |
| Minneapolis | 55 | 55 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 56 | 55½ | 55 | 54 | 54 |
| Winnipeg (Oct.) | 61½ | 62 | 61½ | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |

The Capper-Tincher Bill and Congressmen Who Voted for it

Future Trading Act Amended in House.

Having passed the House June 27 in the form published elsewhere in this number of the Journal, the revised Capper-Tincher bill has gone to the Senate, where it has been read twice and referred to the committee on agriculture and forestry, which will hold hearings on the bill.

The House struck out sub-section "f" authorizing the Sec'y of the Dept. of Agriculture to dictate the rules for trading on exchanges, and the section authorizing the Sec'y to control grain weighing.

Rep. John W. Rainey of Chicago made an able argument against the bill, saying in part:

It is invalid, as it is not a regulation of interstate commerce. Like its predecessor, the future trading act, it uses a federal power as a precedent to justify invasion of state jurisdiction. It does not provide rules under which grain moving in interstate commerce must be handled in all boards of trade, but it does prohibit future trading unless conducted under federal regulation in contract market, and in such market both cash and future trading are regulated. Thus an intrastate transaction is made the basis of federal control and regulation. It violates due-process provision. Subdivision (a), section 4, arbitrarily exempts from prohibition owners or associations of owners of grain. Subdivision (a), section 5, places state weighing under control of a federal government department at contract markets; leaves any system of weighing in operation in all other markets. Subdivision (c) requires the impossible in prohibiting the sending out of inaccurate reports. Subdivision (e) destroys the property right of members in the exchange and violates the charter contract between the state and the board of trade. Subdivision (f) gives Secretary power to interfere with and destroy right of contract.

The application of this bill is limited to seven exchanges. It leaves unregulated the great majority of exchanges through which grain actually moves in interstate commerce. It prohibits a lawful intrastate transaction unless boards of trade created and existing under the police power of the states submit to the control and regulation by federal authority of such intrastate transactions.

The following congressmen voted for this iniquitous measure and when up for re-election should be defeated:

Almon, Anderson, Anson, Anthony, Aswell, Atkeson, Barbour, Barkley, Begg, Bell, Benham, Bird, Bixler, Blakney, Bland, Ind., Bland, Va., Boies, Bowers, Bowling, Box, Brand, Briggs, Brooks, Ill., Brown, Tenn., Browne, Wis., Bulwinkle, Burke, Butler, Byrnes, S. C., Byrnes, Tenn., Cable, Chandler, N. Y., Chandler, Okla., Clague, Clouse, Cole, Iowa, Cole, Ohio, Collier, Collins, Connally, Tex., Cooper, Wis., Cramton, Crisp, Crowther, Davis, Tenn., Dempsey, Denison, Dominick, Doughton, Dowell, Dunbar, Echols, Elliott, Fess, Fish, Fisher, Focht, Ford, Free, French, Fuller, Funk, Gahn, Gallivan, Garner, Garrett, Tenn., Gensman, Gerner, Goodykoontz, Graham, Ill., Green, Iowa, Griest, Hadley, Hardy, Colo., Hardy, Tex., Harrison, Haugen, Hawley, Hayden, Hays, Herrick, Hickey, Himes, Hoch, Hooker, Hudleston, Hudspeth, Hull, Jacoway, James, Jeffers, Ala., Johnson, Wash., Jones, Tex., Keller, Kelley, Mich., Kelly, Pa., Kendall, Ketcham, Kincheloe, King, Kirkpatrick, Kline, Pa., Knight, Kopp, Kraus, Kreider, Lampert, Latham, Lankford, Larsen, Ga., Lazaro, Lea, Calif., Lee, Ga., Leihbach, Lineberger, Linthicum, Little, London, Lowrey, McCormick, McDuffie, McKenzie, McLaughlin, Mich., McLaughlin, Nebr., McPherson, Magee, Mansfield, Mapes, Martin, Mead, Michener, Miller, Mills, paugh, Mondell, Moore, Ill., Moore, Ohio, Morgan, Mudd, Murphy, Norton, Ogden, Oldfield, Oliver, Overstreet, Park, Ga., Patterson, N. J., Perkins, Perlman, Petersen, Porter, Pou, Pringle, Purnell, Quinn, Raker, Ramseyer, Rankin, Reece, Reed, W. Va., Rhodes, Ricketts, Riddick, Rosenbloom, Sanders, N. Y., Sanders, Tex., Sandlin, Scott, Mich., Scott, Tenn., Shaw, Shreve, Siegel, Sinnott, Sisson, Smith, Idaho, Smith, Mich., Smithwick, Speaks, Steagall, Stevens, Strong, Kans., Summers, Tex., Sweet, Swing, Taylor, Colo., Temple, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Timberlake, Tincher, Towner, Upshaw, Vestal, Vinson, Voigt, Volstead, Ward, N. Y., Watson, Weaver, Wheeler, White, Kans., Williams, Ill., Williams, Tex., Williamson, Woodruff, Woodyard, Wright, Wurzbach, Wyant, Zihlman.

The Grain Futures Act. H. R. 11843.

An Act for the prevention and removal of obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grain, by regulating transactions on grain future exchanges, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, This Act shall be known by the short title of "The Grain Futures Act."

Sec. 2. (a) For the purpose of this Act "contract of sale" shall be held to include sales, agreements of sale, and agreements to sell. The word "person" shall be construed to import the plural or singular, and shall include individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations, and trusts. The word "grain" shall be construed to mean wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, and sorghum. The term "future delivery," as used herein, shall not include any sale of cash grain for deferred shipment or delivery. The words "board of trade" shall be held to include and mean any exchange or association, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of persons who shall be engaged in the business of buying or selling grain or receiving the same for sale on consignment. The act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for any individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust within the scope of his employment or office shall be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such individual, association, partnership, corporation, or trust, as well as of such official, agent, or other person. The words "interstate commerce" shall be construed to mean commerce between any State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof, or within any Territory or possession, or the District of Columbia.

(b) For the purposes of this Act (but not in any wise limiting the foregoing definition of interstate commerce) a transaction in respect to any article shall be considered to be in interstate commerce if such article is part of that current of commerce usual in the grain trade whereby grain and grain products and by-products thereof are sent from one State with the expectation that they will end their transit, after purchase, in another, including, in addition to cases within the above general description, all cases where purchase or sale is either for shipment to another State, or for manufacture within the State and the shipment outside the State of the products resulting from such manufacture. Articles normally in such current of commerce shall not be considered out of such commerce through resort being had to any means or device intended to remove transactions in respect thereto from the provisions of this Act. For the purpose of this paragraph the word "State" includes Territory, the District of Columbia, possession of the United States, and foreign nation.

Sec. 3. Transactions in grain involving the sale thereof for future delivery as commonly conducted on boards of trade and known as "options" or "futures" are affected with a national public interest; that such transactions are carried on in large volume by the public generally and by persons engaged in the business of buying and selling grain and the products and by-products thereof in interstate commerce; that the prices of such transactions are generally quoted and disseminated throughout the United States and in foreign countries as a basis for determining the prices to the producer and the consumer of grain and the products and by-products thereof in interstate commerce; that such transactions are utilized by shippers, dealers, millers and others engaged in handling grain and the products thereof in interstate commerce as a means of hedging themselves against possible losses through fluctuations in prices; that the transactions on such boards are extremely susceptible to speculation, manipulation, and control, and sudden or unreasonable fluctuations in the prices thereof frequently occur as a result of such speculation, manipulation, or control, which are detrimental to the producer or the consumer and the persons handling grain and products and by-products thereof in interstate commerce, and make such business unsafe and uncertain from time to time; and that such fluctuations in prices are an obstruction to and a burden upon interstate commerce in grain and the products and by-products thereof and render regulation imperative for the protection of such commerce and the national public interest therein.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver for transmission through the mails or in interstate commerce by telegraph, tele-

phone, wireless, or other means of communication any offer to make or execute, or any confirmation of the execution of, or any quotation or report of the price of, any contract of sale of grain for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any board of trade in the United States, or for any person to make or execute such contract of sale, which is or may be used for (a) hedging any transaction in interstate commerce in grain or the products or by-products thereof, or (b) determining the price basis of any such transaction in interstate commerce, or (c) delivering grain sold, shipped, or received in interstate commerce for the fulfillment thereof, except—

(a) Where the seller is at the time of the making of such contract the owner of the actual physical property covered thereby, or is the grower thereof, or in case either party to the contract is the owner or renter of land on which the same is to be grown, or is an association of such owners, or growers of grain, or of such owners or renters of land; or

(b) Where such contract is made by or through a member of a board of trade which has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a "contract market," as hereinafter provided, and if such contract is evidenced by a memorandum in writing which shows the date, the parties to such contract and their addresses, the property covered and its price, and the terms of delivery; Provided, That each board member shall keep such memorandum for a period of three years from the date thereof, or for a longer period if the Secretary of Agriculture shall so direct, which record shall at all times be open to the inspection of any representative of the United States Department of Agriculture or the United States Department of Justice.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to designate any board of trade as a "contract market" when, and only when, such board of trade complies with and carries out the following conditions and requirements:

(a) When located at a terminal market where cash grain of the kind specified in the contracts of sale of grain for future delivery to be executed on such board is sold in sufficient volumes and under such conditions as fairly to reflect the general value of the grain and the differences in value between the various grades of such grain, and where there is available to such board of trade official inspection service approved by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose.

(b) When the governing board thereof provides for the making and filing by the board or any member thereof, as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, of reports in accordance with the rules and regulations, and in such manner and form and at such times as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, showing the details and terms of all transactions entered into by the board, or the members thereof, either in cash transactions consummated at, on, or in a board of trade, or transactions for future delivery, and when such governing board provides, in accordance with such rules and regulations, for the keeping of a record by the board or the members of the board of trade, as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, showing the details and terms of all cash and future transactions entered into by them, consummated at, on, or in a board of trade, such record to be in permanent form, showing the parties to all such transactions, including the persons for whom made, any assignments or transfers thereof, with the parties thereto, and the manner in which said transactions are fulfilled, discharged, or terminated. Such record shall be required to be kept for a period of three years from the date thereof, or for a longer period if the Secretary of Agriculture shall so direct, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of any representative of the United States Department of Agriculture or United States Department of Justice.

(c) When the governing board thereof provides for the prevention of dissemination through the mails or in interstate commerce by telegraph, telephone, wireless, or other means of communication, by the board or any member thereof, of false, misleading, or inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of grain in interstate commerce.

(d) When the governing board thereof provides for the prevention of manipulation of prices or the cornering of any grain by the dealers or operators upon such board.

(e) When the governing board thereof admits to membership in and all privileges on such board of trade, under such terms and conditions as may be imposed lawfully on other members of such board, any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted cooperative association of producers having adequate financial responsibility which is engaged in cash grain business in interstate commerce: Provided, That no rule of a contract market against rebating commissions shall apply to the distribution of excess earnings among the bona fide members of any such cooperative association.

(f) When the governing board provides for making effective the final orders or decisions entered pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) of section 6 of this Act.

Sec. 6. Any board of trade desiring to be designated a "contract market" shall make application to the Secretary of Agriculture for such designation and accompany the same with a showing that it complies with the above conditions, and with a sufficient assurance that it will continue to comply with the above requirements.

(a) A commission composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General is authorized to suspend for a period not to exceed six months or to revoke the designation of any board of trade as a "contract market" upon a showing that such board of trade has failed or is failing to comply with any of the above requirements or is not enforcing its rules of government made a condition of its designation as set forth in section 5. Such suspension or revocation shall only be after a notice to the officers of the board of trade affected and upon a hearing: Provided, That such suspension or revocation shall be final and conclusive unless within fifteen days after such suspension or revocation by the said commission such board of trade appeals to the circuit court of appeals for the circuit in which it has its principal place of business by filing with the clerk of such court a written petition praying that the order of the said commission be set aside or modified in the manner stated in the petition, together with a bond in such sum as the court may determine, conditioned that such board of trade will pay the costs of the proceedings if the court so directs. The clerk of the court in which such a petition is filed shall immediately cause a copy thereof to be delivered to the Secretary of Agriculture, chairman of said commission, or any member thereof, and the said commission shall forthwith prepare, certify, and file in the court a full and accurate transcript of the record in such proceedings, including the notice to the board of trade, a copy of the charges, the evidence, and the report and order. The testimony and evidence taken or submitted before the said commission duly certified and filed as aforesaid as a part of the record, shall be considered by the court as the evidence in the case. The proceedings in such cases in the circuit court of appeals shall be made a preferred cause and shall be expedited in every way. Such court may affirm or set aside the order of the said commission or may direct it to modify its order. No such order of the said commission shall be modified or set aside by the circuit court of appeals unless it is shown by the board of trade that the order is unsupported by the weight of the evidence or was issued without due notice and a reasonable opportunity having been afforded to such board of trade for a hearing, or infringes the Constitution of the United States, or is beyond the jurisdiction of said commission: Provided further, That if the Secretary of Agriculture shall refuse to designate as a contract market any board of trade that has made application therefor, then such board of trade may appeal from such refusal to the commission described therein, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General of the United States, with the right to appeal as provided for in other cases in this section, the decision on such appeal to be final and binding on all parties interested.

(b) If the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe that any person is violating any of the provisions of this Act, or is attempting to manipulate the market price of any grain in violation of the provisions of section 5 hereof, or of any of the rules or regulations made pursuant to its requirements, he may serve upon such person a complaint stating his charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached or contained therein a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than three days after the service thereof, requiring such person to show cause why an order should not be made directing that all contract markets until further notice of the said commission refuse all trading privileges thereon to such person. Said hearing may be held in Washington, District of Columbia, or elsewhere, before the said commission, or before a referee designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall cause all evidence to be reduced to writing and forthwith transmit the same to the Secretary of Agriculture as chairman of the said commission. That for the purpose of securing effective enforcement of the provisions of this Act the provisions, including penalties, of section 12 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, relating to the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of documentary evidence, and the immunity of witnesses, are made applicable to the power, jurisdiction, and authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, the said commission, or said referee in proceedings under this Act, and to persons subject to its provisions. Upon evidence received the said commission may require all contract markets to refuse such person all trading privileges thereon for such period as may be specified in said order. Notice of such order shall be sent forthwith by registered mail or delivered to the offending person and to the

governing boards of said contract markets. After the issuance of the order by the commission, as aforesaid, the person against whom it is issued may obtain a review of such order or such other equitable relief as to the court may seem just by filing in the United States circuit court of appeals of the circuit in which the petitioner is doing business a written petition praying that the order of the commission be set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the commission by delivering such copy to its chairman or to any member thereof, and thereupon the commission shall forthwith certify and file in the court a transcript of the record theretofore made, including evidence received. Upon the filing of the transcript the court shall have jurisdiction to affirm, to set aside, or modify the order of the commission, and the findings of the commission as to the facts, if supported by the weight of evidence, shall in like manner be conclusive. In proceedings under paragraphs (a) and (b) the judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court upon certiorari, as provided in section 240 of the Judicial Code.

Sec. 7. Any board of trade that has been designated a contract market in the manner herein provided may have such designation vacated and set aside by giving notice in writing to the Secretary of Agriculture requesting that its designation as a contract market be vacated, which notice shall be served at least ninety days prior to the date named therein as the date when the vacation of designation shall take effect. Upon receipt of such notice the Secretary of Agriculture shall forthwith order the vacation of the designation of such board of trade as a contract market, effective upon the day named in the notice, and shall forthwith send a copy of the notice and his order to all other contract markets. From and after the date upon which the vacation became effective the said board of trade can thereafter be designated again a contract market by making application to the Secretary of Agriculture in the manner herein provided for an original application.

Sec. 8. For the efficient execution of the provisions of this Act, and in order to provide information for the use of Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture may make such investigations as he may deem necessary to ascertain the facts regarding the operations of boards of trade, whether prior or subsequent to the enactment of this Act, and may publish from time to time, in his discretion, the result of such investigation and such statistical information gathered therefrom as he may deem of interest to the public, except data and information which would separately disclose the business transactions of any person and trade secrets or names of customers: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from making or issuing such reports as he may deem necessary relative to the conduct of any board of trade or of the transactions of any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this Act under the proceedings prescribed in section 6 of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture in any report may include the facts as to any actual transaction. The Secretary of Agriculture, upon his own initiative or in cooperation with existing governmental agencies, shall investigate marketing conditions of grain and grain products and by-products, including supply and demand for these commodities, cost to the consumer, and handling and transportation charges. He shall likewise compile and furnish to producers, consumers, and distributors, by means of regular or special reports, or by such methods as he may deem most effective, information respecting the grain markets, together with information on supply, demand, prices, and other conditions in this and other countries that affect the markets.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall violate the provisions of section 4 of this Act, or who shall fail to evidence any contract mentioned in said section by a memorandum in writing as therein required, or who shall knowingly or carelessly deliver for transmission through the mails or in interstate commerce by telegraph, telephone, wireless, or other means of communication false, misleading, or inaccurate reports concerning crop or market information or conditions that affect or tend to affect the price of grain in interstate commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 10. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 11. No fine or imprisonment shall be imposed for any violation of this Act occurring before the first day of the second month following its passage.

Sec. 12. The Secretary of Agriculture may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District,

or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditure for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of reference, periodicals, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel, and other supplies and expenses as shall be necessary to the administration of this Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such purposes.

Passed the House of Representatives June 27, 1922.

Eastern Feed Meeting Big Success.

The two day convention, June 27-28, of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants held at Albany, N. Y., was well attended and the program carried out very successfully.

In an address, Leland Spencer of the department of agriculture stated that the farmers of New York state owe \$50,000,000 for feed and that the feed merchants and bankers of New York are carrying them. Realizing the sad plight of the farmers, the members of the federation voted to take no radical action on the payment of the outstanding debts, but they did adopt a plan to curtail credit to unreliable purchasers.

Charles Keiser, vice-pres. of the New York State Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, stated that his organization is willing to co-operate in any way with the federation.

All of the old officers were re-elected. They are Reeve Harden, pres., Hamburg, N. J.; Stanley E. Pettit, vice-pres., Huntington, L. I., N. Y.; Frank T. Benjamin, treas., Canastota, N. Y., and Frank C. Jones, sec'y, Bullville, N. Y. Sec'y Jones was voted an increase in salary.

Evils of Burocratic Control of Business.

Gradually the functions of the courts are being taken away and conferred on purely administrative offices. And among those who are giving their assent to this procedure are some who talk loudest about the integrity of the courts.

They deny that what they are doing is depriving the courts of any of their inherent powers, and insist that the modern trend is in the interests of justice, fair dealing and the general welfare.

The federal trade commission investigates, hales alleged offenders before it, takes testimony, examines books and contracts and mayhap gives friendly tips that conduct be changed and practices discontinued.

Maybe the exigencies of modern business require the existence of such a tribunal. Maybe the moral sentiments of men engaged in trade become so blunted that it is impossible for them to determine whether they are keeping within the law without the advice of administrative officers.

It may be that business affairs are so complicated as to encompass a twilight zone between honesty and dishonesty, between fair and unfair practices and it may be that an administrative board is better fitted than a court to determine questions at issue.

But I cannot keep from wondering whether these administration officers are not contributing to the moral delinquency of the business men of America; whether they are not advising those who are engaged in trade to scrap their Bibles and to toss into the ash heap the statutes of state and national government.

It is not with the men, their motives or their ability that I have controversy. My complaint has to do with the theory of taking from the courts that which under our system of government belongs to them and placing it under the jurisdiction of purely administrative offices.

We cannot lessen the moral quality of American business without weakening the fiber of the government. We cannot let it be understood by the American people that business has a chance to break the law and yet be safe from punishment without instilling in their minds the belief that business and government are crooked partners and that, if business is to be exempt from punishment for law violations, individuals should also be exempt.

There are men, I doubt not, who wish that a government official would tell them that a personal enemy was not a reasonable being within the king's peace and that therefore his death would not be homicide. From my viewpoint, it is better to have the law clear and no one to interpret it save the courts.—Former Vice-Pres. Thomas R. Marshall.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

CANADA.

Winnipeg, Man., June 7.—The wheat situation in Canada is as follows: Wheat inspected, 217,885,000 bus.; in transit, not inspected, 1,500,000 bus.; in store at country points, 6,343,000 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 40,000,000 bus.; in farmers' hands to market, 5,500,000 bus. The total wheat crop as shown above is 271,228,000, less 2,000,000 bus. allowance for dual inspection. Oats inspected is 54,892,000 bus., in transit and in store at country points, 4,480,000 bus. Barley inspected is 12,106,000 bus., in transit and in store at country points, 1,440,000 bus. Rye inspected is 3,839,000 bus., in transit and in store at country points, 318,000 bus. Flax inspected is 2,333,000 bus. and in transit and store at country points is 331,000 bus.—E. R. Porter, sec'y, Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

IDAHO.

Lewiston, Ida., July 2.—Crops around Camas prairie are looking well, but rain is badly needed. If rain does not fall within 10 days, there will be but 50% of a crop. In the district of Moscow to Lewiston valley, this including Asotin and Nez Perce counties, the American ridge and Potlatch regions, there will be about a 60% crop. While sections of this area will produce a full crop, others will drop far below normal.—Peter Muench.

ILLINOIS.

Donnellson, Ill., July 2.—Wheat yield rather light in quantity and quality.—J. M. Hampton, mgr. Farmers Equity Co.

Witt, Ill., June 30.—Oats do not amount to much, corn looking good, account fine rains. Hay an average crop, mostly clover mixed, not much clear timothy.—C. Zimmer, Paisley Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—The temperature was moderate, and the showers varied from light to heavy. Corn was benefited, but needs more rain in the northern counties. It made good progress as a rule, but some of it is small, especially in the south. Much corn has been laid by. The chinch bug infestation is serious throughout many of the central areas. The winter wheat harvest has extended almost to the extreme north, and is mostly completed in the central counties where threshing has started. Threshing was hindered by showers in the southern division. Oats and spring wheat were hurt by dry weather in the north. The oats crop is short generally and much of it is poor. There has been some cutting in the central portion. Timothy is being harvested.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist.

Chicago, Ill., July 8.—Corn crop by states this week looks as follows: Illinois generally good, some of it backward and late. Indiana: Corn is doing well, although some of it is a little late but it looks very good. Ohio: Acreage large, looks better than normal but needs rain in some sections. Wisconsin looks equal to the last year in most instances. Iowa looks very fine and prospects are for a bumper crop. Missouri good to very good on a large acreage. Kansas, good and clean, a little late but is growing well. Nebraska, good. Minnesota, generally good. South Dakota, a good stand but a little late. Flax in Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota is reported to be good to very good. Rye in the more northerly states promises to be a good crop. All crops in these states have made good progress. Corn is well cultivated and is growing steadily. A large portion of this vast territory has received good showers during the past ten days. There is, however, a section near the Great Lakes comprising areas in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and portions of Wisconsin and Michigan, that need rain badly, and it is only the fact that farmers have done considerable work in the fields, that has prevented serious damage. With the exception of the State of Nebraska, which ranks as above average, all of these states rank as good to very good this week.—F. Baackes, v. p., American Steel & Wire Co.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—Rain fell in the Panhandle section of Texas, averaging from one inch to three inches. Warm weather has enabled farmers to make good progress in planting row crops and field work. Heavy acreage of corn, maize, kafir, beans, broom corn. Wheat is spotted and it is reported best sections will yield about ten bushels per acre. In western central, northern and northwestern sections weather is favorable for harvesting. Wheat harvesting completed in Foard county indicating production of about 50% of normal and progress is being made in Baylor County yielding about 20 bus. per acre. Threshing is proceeding in Bell and Temple Counties with oats showing yield of 35 to 50 bus. per acre and other sections about the same. Corn and milo maize in good condition. In eastern central, and northern central sections harvesting of wheat and oats under way and will be completed in about ten days. Wheat yield is disappointing and quality poor, averaging about 10 bus. per acre. Oats averaging about 30 bus. per acre of fair quality. Corn progressing satisfactorily with a condition placed at 80% of normal. In southwestern section corn is well developed and a big yield is expected. Oats made a good crop and is harvested. A large crop of milo maize and stock feed assured. Corn crop about made but late corn needs rain. A fine crop of hay is being harvested.—S. H. Johnson, vice-pres. and freight traffic mgr., C. R. I. & P. R. R.

INDIANA.

Upland, Ind., June 30.—Oats nothing, wheat poor.—W. W. Pearson.

Montmorenci, Ind., June 30.—Crops are poor here.—R. H. Northway.

Rockville, Ind., June 30.—Oats here are very poor, but wheat is moderate.—Geo. W. Rohm.

New Palatine, Ind., June 29.—Crops are very dry, need rain. Last we had was May 2.—H. E. Waltz.

Mulberry, Ind., June 20.—Prospects are for a better than average crop of good quality grain.—S. A. Miller.

Earl Park, Ind., July 5.—Oats headed and will be better than expected. Corn looking good, but late. Wheat has been cut and looks like good quality.—Flinn & Schluttenhofer, W. L. Flinn.

IOWA.

Primghar, Ia., July 6.—Corn looking fine, small grains, short straw, but believe quality will be fairly good.—J. S. De Vries.

Des Moines, Ia., July 5.—Good rains in western Iowa temporarily relieved the long drouth, but came too late for oats, spring wheat, clover and timothy hay and potatoes which suffered irreparable injury. Deficient rain elsewhere is unfavorable for filling of oats which are generally in the milk or dough stage, though some early fields have been harvested. Early planted corn made good progress. More than half of the crop has been laid by in good condition. Late corn has had a hard battle with the drouth. Several stations report the lightest June rainfall in 28 years. Corn varies in height from six inches to six feet. As a whole the outlook for this crop is good. Winter wheat harvest is progressing rapidly and while there are a few adverse reports, the yield in general will be above the average and of excellent quality. Rye harvest is about finished with satisfactory results. Clover and timothy haying was favored by the absence of rain. The quality of the crop is excellent, though the yield has been somewhat reduced by the drouth.—Chas. D. Reed, Meteorologist.

KANSAS.

Oronoke, Kan., July 1.—Wheat crop very light.—Farmers Co-op. Business Ass'n.

Copeland, Kan., July 9.—Wheat here is of good quality and runs to dark hard.—A. C. Plumb.

Abilene, Kan., July 6.—Wheat is very spotted and mixed in quality. Corn looking good.—L. L. Peters, mgr. Midwest Mlg. Co.

Woodbine, Kan., July 1.—Have a very large wheat crop here this season, averaging about 25 bu. per acre.—A. W. Volkman.

Newton, Kan., June 26.—Our wheat is considered the best in the state, according to reports on this year's crop.—O. V. Gingrass, pres., Putnam Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wichita, Kan., July 6.—The stem maggot is the real cause of the white heads in Kansas wheat, states Prof. E. G. Kelly of the dept. of entomology, Kansas Agri. College, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. Kelly is investigating the fields.

KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Ky., June 27.—I was very disappointed with the crops thru Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois on a recent trip thru these states. The little field work being done is discouraging.—N. C. Terrell.

MINNESOTA.

Argyle, Minn., July 7.—Prospects for crops in general are fair.—Farmers & Merchants Elvtr. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 5.—Conditions have been very favorable for the crops of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. The weather has been cool and there have been a number of good rains. Wheat has made a surprisingly good progress in the northern districts. In the Western Half of North Dakota and in Eastern Montana where there is a heavy acreage, it has a fine condition. In Minnesota, South Dakota and Eastern North Dakota wheat is more spotted. Some of our reports from Montana and North Dakota advise that prospects at many points are the best since 1915. There has been considerable agitation over black rust. We have made special inquiries of some of the most representative grain men in the various districts, and all report no damage so far, from black rust. Most of the rust reported is on the lower leaves and practically none on the stem. The cool weather has not been favorable for the spreading of black rust. The crucial period will be within the next two weeks. After that most of the wheat will be well out of danger of any serious damage. Oats and barley have not as good an average as wheat. In parts of Minnesota and South Dakota they had a poor start and the stand is thin. In North Dakota they are much better. Corn has made good headway in the Southern half of the territory. In the North it is somewhat backward due to the cool weather. Rye harvesting has started and in the Southern districts will be general within the next week. With one or two exceptions, our reports on flax are quite favorable. There are a few places on low ground where flax has shown some slight effects of excessive moisture. This, however, is not a general condition and with a continuation of the present weather, flax should thrive.—Van Dusen Harrington Co.

MISSOURI.

Burlington Junction, Mo., July 6.—Crops good. Best wheat in years. Corn prospects excellent.—Rees Lumber Co.

Leslie, Mo., July 6.—Yield is about 5 to 13 bus. per acre, testing No. 3. About 50% crop.—W. A. Keller, Champion Roller Mills.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., July 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following estimates of acreage and condition July 1:

| | Average, 1922- Per cent of 1921. | Acres.* | Condition— | | | Total production in millions of bushels. | | | Yield per acre. | |
|-----------------|--|---------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | July 1, 1922. | July 1, 1921. | July 1, 1920. | 1922, fore- cast. | Final, 1921. | 1916- 1920 aver. | 1922, bus. | 1916-20 average, bus. |
| Winter wheat... | 89.3 | 38,131 | 77.0 | 77.2 | 81.0 | 569 | 587 | 566 | 14.9 | 14.9 |
| Spring wheat... | 94.6 | 18,639 | 83.7 | 80.8 | 85.7 | 248 | 208 | 233 | 13.3 | 11.2 |
| All wheat..... | 91.0 | 56,770 | 78.9 | 78.2 | 82.7 | 817 | 795 | 799 | 14.4 | 13.7 |
| Corn | 99.4 | 103,234 | 85.1 | 91.1 | 84.8 | 2,860 | 3,080 | 2,831 | 27.7 | 27.0 |
| Oats | 93.3 | 41,822 | 74.4 | 77.6 | 85.5 | 1,187 | 1,061 | 1,413 | 28.4 | 33.2 |
| Barley | 104.3 | 7,550 | 82.6 | 81.4 | 86.6 | 182 | 151 | 197 | 24.1 | 24.1 |
| Rye | 121.8 | 5,148 | 89.9 | 86.9 | 86.5 | 82.0 | 57.9 | 67.8 | 15.9 | 13.9 |
| Flax | 115.1 | 1,341 | 87.6 | 82.7 | 84.9 | 10.7 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 8.0 | 6.4 |
| Rice | 110.8 | 1,009 | 88.6 | 88.0 | 88.8 | 39.1 | 36.5 | 41.7 | 38.7 | 39.1 |
| Hay | 100.2 | 74,345 | 88.7 | 79.5 | 85.3 | 107 | 96.8 | 102 | 1.44 | 1.41 |

*000 omitted.

Wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at 4.0% of last year's crop, or about 31,641,000 bus., compared with 56,707,000 on July 1, 1921, and 33,442,000, the average of stocks on July 1 for five years, 1916-1920.

NEBRASKA.

Beaver City, Neb., July 3.—Will be about one-half of a crop in this section. Corn looking fine.—R. V. Warriner, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Kloten, N. D., July 8.—Crop prospect is good.—Kloten Grain Co.

OHIO.

Rudolph, O., June 27.—The chinch bug and joint worm has taken most of the wheat here. Wheat is dying instead of ripening. Some talk of burning wheat to get rid of pest. Corn looking fair. Oats starting to head.—The Liberty Grain Co.

OKLAHOMA.

Ingersoll, Okla., July 8.—Some wheat yielding as high as 25 bu. per acre, while an average is 20 bus.—A. D. Creech, agt. Choctaw Elvtr. Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bonesteel, S. D., June 13.—Crop outlook very good.—J. B. Klappal.

Delmont, S. D., July 5.—Wheat is in fine condition but threatened by chinch bugs. Corn is being laid by unusually early and oats are well filled. Rye promises a splendid yield.—Gayle Snedecor, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

TEXAS.

Sherman, Tex., July 6.—There is much dockage in local wheat and the test weight is low, ranging from 48 to 59 pounds per bu.—W. L. Frank, Sherman Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Waco, Tex., July 3.—Fair weather during the threshing period has improved the quality of red oats in Central Texas, and it is grading better than in the past few years.—Waco Grain Exchange.

Disposal of Grain Inspection Revenues in Minnesota.

During the period from 1884, the date of the establishment of the Minnesota Grain Inspection Department, to 1918, both years included, the cost of operation of this Department per bushel for all of the service we performed was .000429, or in round figures one-fourth of one-tenth of one cent per bushel or twenty-five bushels for one cent. During the period referred to above the earnings of the Department were \$7,956,315.92; expenses, \$7,906,274.93. This would indicate that this difference between the expenses and the earnings was only \$50,040.99 or \$1.474.73 per year covering the thirty-four years' period. The Department is naturally proud of such a record. It has meant the strictest economy in the matter of expenses, yet we have given, we believe, as fine a service as any similar department in the country, writes Ass't Sec'y G. G. Grant.

If the plans of the Railroad & Warehouse Commission can be carried out, and I see no reason why they cannot, each unit of the inspection department will provide its own revenue and therefore those things which are now a drain on the inspection and weighing fees will no longer be, and the ultimate result will be a reduction of the inspection and weighing fees to a point where they maintain the inspection and weighing service and nothing else.

Since 1893, the Legislature has added to this Department a great many activities which are related to the grain business in general but have no direct connection with inspection and weighing. They neglected, however, to make any special provision in the way of appropriations for the establishment of a department to handle these activities. In the case of the Registration Department, which registers the warehouse receipts covering grain stored at terminal houses a fee of \$2 per year is provided to cover cost of licenses. This has not amounted in any one year to more than \$60. The cost of operating this department, however, has averaged approximately \$10,000 a year. This must of necessity come from the grain inspection fund.

The Local Warehouse Department which is invested with the duty of regulating such houses was established in 1893 and the only provision for revenue was the fee of \$1 for licenses. The extra expense of operating this department was provided for by requiring that such expense be paid by the grain inspection fund. Two years ago we asked to have this fee raised to \$5 which placed this department practically on a self-sustaining basis at that time. The last session of the Legislature, however, passed an act which provided for the bonding of such warehouses but did not provide any additional revenue to properly handle this work and we were required to triple our force which naturally tripled our expenses, this additional expense coming from the grain inspection fund.

The licensing of commission merchants and the investigation of complaints against such licenses is also part of the duties of the grain department, for which we secure a license fee of \$5 for each license. The licensing and bonding of such concerns and the investigation of complaints and the general handling of this business requires the time of several men and

the expense exceeds the revenue which we derive from the license fees. This of course is borne by the grain inspection fund.

The inspection of hopper scales is provided for in the section which established the track and hopper scale department but the Legislature again provided no source of revenue except that the Commission might charge whatever fee it considered necessary to cover this work. The railroads are required to pay at the end of the year, the cost of inspecting track scales. A tremendous amount of work is performed in supervision of hopper scales and in the testing, for which this Department secures no revenue. The running expenses of this department come from the grain inspection fund.

It has been the aim of the Commission, to so far as possible, make each activity of the Grain Inspection Department earn revenue sufficient to cover its expenses but this is not possible in each case. We have, however, established a fee for the registration of grain in and out of terminal houses. This has been fixed on a basis which we believe will come very close to making this department self-sustaining and yet will not mean a cost of over eight cents per car. This will, of course, depend largely on the amount of the crop and the proportion of this crop which is stored in terminal houses.

In the Weighing Department we have for many years maintained shortage departments. It was the duty of these departments to furnish to any one desiring a complete seal record of all cars inspected and weighed. Up until February 1st, of this year, no charge was made for this service. The entire cost was borne by the grain inspection fund. In view of the fact that it has no connection with weighing or inspection—per se, the Commission felt that if such applicants desired us to perform this service for them, it was only proper that they should pay some part of the expenses. We therefore established a charge of fifty cents per car with the provision that as our records are all public, any one so desiring could secure information for themselves, from our records. The result of this charge has been the elimination to a large degree of shortage complaints upon which we were required to act. This has permitted us to reduce our force and therefore remove from the grain fund some small proportion of the drain upon it.

It has always been the aim of this Commission to keep only sufficient surplus on hand to assure the maintenance of our Department. In the past eight years the Legislature of Minnesota has attempted to have the revenue of the Grain Inspection Department used for the purpose of defraying the general expense of the State Government so far as possible. This Department, however, has gone on record as opposing this procedure and has been able to convince the Legislature of the fact that this was not wise legislation. Instead of doing as the Legislature suggested, we have made a counter proposition and it was accepted, that when the Department found itself in possession of a larger surplus than was needed, as a good business practice, that the inspection and weighing fee be reduced and returned to the shippers of grain in the reduction of weighing and inspection fees, that proportion of the surplus which the Commission felt was above its business requirements. This has been a very satisfactory method of procedure. During the special legislative session of Sept., 1919, the Department had a surplus of approximately \$400,000.00. The Legislature made the suggestion that this surplus be turned over to the General Revenue Fund of the State. The Commission, however, pointed out that the most equitable way would be to reduce the inspection and weighing fees and thus return this surplus to the people who had actually created it. This was agreed to and the fees were reduced and practically wiped out the surplus.

Since 1917 the expense of the Grain Inspection Department has been materially increased, due to several reasons. The establishment of the system of federal inspection cost this department practically \$20,000 for equipment alone. The technical and detailed method of procedure which was required of the inspectors necessarily slowed the work and required the appointment of additional inspectors which naturally increased our expenses. Up to that time we had been working on a ten-hour day but the Legislature of 1917 established the eight-hour law for state employees which meant that the work of the entire department was cut down one-fifth in hours and in the rush time where we were required to work the full ten hours, considerable amount of extra time as overtime was required to be paid out. All of these things taken together as a whole have increased the cost to us of doing business and the cost has of necessity reflected back against the producer.

Exports of Grain Weekly.

(From Atlantic and Gulf Ports, in Bus., 000 omitted.)

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1922. | 1921. | 1922. | 1921. |
| July 1..... | 5,442 | 5,586 | 3,233 |
| July 8..... | 5,245 | 5,981 | 1,439 |
| Total .. | 10,687 | 11,567 | 4,672 |

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

ILLINOIS.

Witt, Ill., June 30.—Our wheat will move in about a week. Yield 10 to 12 bus. per acre.—C. Zimmer, Paisley Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Chicago, Ill.—This market received its first car of new wheat June 30. It came from central Illinois, consigned to J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., graded No. 4 red, tested 54.6 pounds per bu. and sold for \$1.12.

INDIANA.

Mulberry, Ind., June 20.—Wheat cutting in Clinton county started yesterday.—S. A. Miller.

Millgrove, Ind., July 6.—Wheat and rye threshing have begun. Oats cutting will begin next week.—Wm. Graves.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 28.—Frank Witt received the first car of new wheat at this market. It graded No. 2 red, 11 per cent moisture.

Mulberry, Ind., June 10.—Very small amount of corn and oats in farmers' hands. A large amount of wheat in farmers' bins, still they say the farmer is "hard up." Must be waiting for that "stabilized price."—S. A. Miller.

KANSAS.

Wright, Kan., June 9.—Threshing will start around the first week of July.—G. A. Knapp.

Purcell, Kan., July 1.—No threshing here yet.—G. B. O. Ruffner, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, La., June 28.—The first shipment of 1922 new crop timothy hay reached here today. It came from Pana, Ill., and was in splendid shape.—Jos. V. Ferguson & Co.

MINNESOTA.

Reading, Minn., June 16.—We are all cleaned up on our grain and elvtr. is about empty. Very little to come in of the old crop.—E. B. Meyer, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—This market received a car of new wheat from New Baden, Ill., today. It was No. 3 red, 56.6 lb. test.

Burlington Junction, Mo., June 24.—Last car of old wheat shipped from here today. Will not receive new wheat until July 1.—M. M. Adkins.

Kansas City, Mo.—This market received its first car of new wheat from Kansas June 28. It came from Kiowa, Kan., and graded No. 2 hard, 59 pounds to the bushel, and sold for \$1.14.

NEBRASKA.

Davenport, Neb., June 29.—Harvest is now on in full swing. Will be threshing the last of this week. About 15 bus. to the acre.—F. O. Bates, agt. Nye-Schneider-Jenks Co.

OHIO.

Toledo, O., July 8.—We received the first car of new wheat shipped to this market this season. Car came from Fountain County, Indiana, and graded No. 3 red. Moisture test 14.5, test weight 61 pounds. Car would have graded 1 red except for the excess in moisture. Only 13.5% moisture allowed in 1 red and 14.0% in 2 red. Car sold \$1.04 on a 40c rate New York.—C. A. King & Co.

OKLAHOMA.

Ingersoll, Okla., June 10.—Harvest is beginning in earnest; 60% crop.—O. W. Pfeifer, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 9.—Things will open up here soon. Some new wheat being cut, but harvesting will be general next week.—Olson Brokerage Co., F. G. Olson.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Bonesteel, S. D., June 13.—No grain moving; lots of grain yet in farmers' bins.—J. B. Klappal.

TEXAS.

Sherman, Tex., July 6.—Threshing is under full sway.—Sherman Grain & Seed Co.

Dallas, Tex., June 16.—The new crop is beginning to move.—Pearlstone Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Protein the Controlling Factor in Determining Value of Southwestern Wheat

In the pioneer days of America when wheat was first shipped from the section where produced, dealers and manufacturers generally dealt in "wheat." That one word sufficed for all marketing purposes.

With the establishment of grain inspection departments the classifying of wheat into the various grades was regulated by indefinite rules which contained many terms permitting a wide variation in practice, and depended largely upon human judgment for the grading of grain. The words "reasonable, unreasonable, damp, dry, clean, and dirty" permitted of so many different interpretations by the various inspectors, uniform grading results were impossible.

When the allwise Buro of Markets promulgated new rules for grading wheat, the wheat dealers of the land felt that grading wheat had now been reduced to an exact science and henceforth there would be no opportunity for disputes and differences as to the true grade of a given sample. However, their use has brot much disappointment. The marketing of the 1921 crop of wheat in the Southwest has developed a demand for knowledge of new characteristics based largely on the protein content. The practice has attained such rapid growth throughout the Southwest that the inspection departments of some wheat sections are installing complete apparatus for quickly making protein tests.

On Monday, June 19th, Kansas City received 473 cars of wheat and many cars had been carried over from the previous week. The quoted sales that day were given as 169 cars. The reason for the light sales in the face of the large offerings was credited direct to the low protein content of the samples offered. While millers are willing to buy some wheat having a low protein percentage, they insist on a heavy discount on all such samples.

30 cts. a bushel premium: Fred W. Lake, wheat sales manager for the Hall-Baker Grain Co. of Kansas City, in a recent interview said that we keep a record of the percentage of protein content of each car of wheat received from Southwestern stations. We find that the wheat from some stations will vary widely in protein content, while wheat from other stations such as Burdette and Dodge City, Kans., can be depended upon to show a high protein percentage. The result is that we must have chemists make laboratory tests of each sample in order to be sure of the protein content.

On May 15th the Hall-Baker Company's offerings, which were based largely on the percentage of protein contained, tendered wheat f. o. b. Kansas City at the following prices: Turkey "C" Dark 2 Hard, 14% Protein, \$1.66; Dark 2 Hard Kansas, 13.30% Protein, \$1.61; Lot "K" Choice Milling 2 Hard, 13% Protein, \$1.54; Lot "L" Choice Milling 2 Hard, 12.50% Protein, \$1.47; Lot "50" Choice Milling 2 Hard, 12% Protein, \$1.41. The company also offered to supply 1 Hard Wheat at \$1.37; 2 Hard Wheat, 2 Red Wheat and 2 Soft Wheat at \$1.34.

If millers are willing to pay 30c a bushel more for one or two per cent additional of protein then there must be value in the chemists' claim.

The Murray Elevator of Kansas City which is operated by the Federal Grain Co. has a complete laboratory equipped to make protein tests and all milling wheat received is classified and binned on the basis of the percentage of protein contained. Some of the laboratory reports on wheat samples go into details never dreamed of by the drafters of

the present wheat grading rules, but the buyers evidently are convinced that the information helps them to get what they need, else they would not pay for the laboratory tests.

A laboratory report issued April 29th by the Rodney Milling Co. of Kansas City contains details regarding a number of samples. The first shows the protein content to be 13.08%, the test weight 58.3 lbs., the yield 4:36 barrels, moisture was given as 14.02. The flour color, both dry and dipped, was given as 99.9, the absorption at 59.8. The bread volume was placed at 2610, the fermentation period at 4:10, the color at 99.9 and the texture at 99.9, so it is apparent that these laboratory reports contain much information that should be of help not only to the miller in buying his raw material, but also to the baker in buying flour.

For a time during the active movement of the last crop of wheat in the Southwest shippers to the Kansas City market were requested to mail samples of each car load of wheat at time of loading so that the percentage of protein could be determined in advance of the arrival of the shipment. Experience showed that some samples dried out so much in transit that the laboratory test showed the sample to contain a higher percentage of protein than could be found in the wheat in the car so this was discontinued.

With the wide variation in values for wheat of different protein content it is clear that country wheat shippers can often profit largely by consigning their wheat for sale on the basis of laboratory tests to be made after the arrival of the shipment. All Southwestern markets are giving more heed to the protein content, but with large buyers in the Kansas City market the percentage of protein contained is the controlling factor in determining the price to be bid for samples offered.

Inasmuch as country shippers cannot be expected to buy on the basis of protein content it would seem greatly to their advantage to visit wheat testing laboratories and if possible familiarize themselves with the physical characteristics of wheats which generally test high in protein. With such training to guide them in classifying their receipts, they should be able to keep the more desirable wheats together in the same bin and thereby realize a much higher price from the shipments of such wheat.

One of our correspondents, the chief inspector at Sherman, Texas, elsewhere in this number gives definite information regarding the increased profits realized by a Southwestern miller who bought wheat on the basis of protein content. While some millers are not buying wheat on the basis of the percentage of protein, yet many of the more intelligent buyers are giving first attention to the protein content.

The Moore-Seaver Grain Co. is installing a laboratory of its own in the Board of Trade building at Kansas City so as to assist in the more intelligent classification of its purchases and sales of wheat.

The Central Grain Co. of Hutchinson, Kans., has also installed a laboratory for the same purpose and the Kansas Grain Inspection Dept. is planning on the early installation of a complete laboratory equipment and the employment of chemists for carrying on the work.

The rapid increase in the use of the protein test in the Southwest in determining the value of wheat indicates a much more possible use of it in marketing the coming crop than was thought possible a year ago, but the millers have been so ready to recognize the increased value in the samples having a high percentage

of protein that wheat dealers everywhere must be guided largely in their buying and selling by the percentage of protein if they are to obtain the full market value for the wheat they have to offer.

Protein in Southwestern Wheat.

By W. L. FRANK, SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Protein tests on hard milling wheat are receiving the attention of brokers, shippers and dealers in the Southwest. A "protein" laboratory is being installed in one market, and several other markets are considering the advisability of installing protein laboratories.

Should there be a surplus of hard winter wheat two more seasons in succession, protein will receive more consideration from mills than ever before, and those firms engaged in storing and mixing wheat for domestic use will find a protein laboratory an indispensable part of their equipment.

Protein in wheat is not a "fad", but it is a more practical and a more scientific basis of classifying wheat for milling purposes than is the per cent of "dark hard" and "vitreous" kernels. Argument is unnecessary. Concrete facts show how practical and how profitable a protein laboratory has been.

A moderate sized mill had protein tests on all its hard winter wheat receipts during a six months' period, as an experiment. The grain inspection department ran the protein tests, and was able to report both the grade and the protein content on each car the same day the car arrived, and usually within 5 hours after notice of arrival of car.

The wheat was purchased according to grade and binned according to protein content. Ten cars of dark hard winter and 122 cars of hard winter wheat were received. Out of 37 cars containing over 13.00 per cent protein, 29 graded hard winter, and 8 graded dark hard winter. Twenty-two cars out of 132 contained less than 12.00 per cent protein.

To understand the significance of the above, it is necessary to refer to the price of hard winter, dark hard winter, and of red winter wheat from Sept., 1921, to March, 1922. Dark hard winter regularly commanded a premium over ordinary hard winter of from one to two cents per bushel. Red winter sold at a premium of several cents (10 to 15) over ordinary hard winter. Consequently millers wanted to use as much ordinary hard winter as possible. Unless they used some system in making their selection they were likely to be disappointed in the results.

The mill in question used protein tests to select out both the "strong" and "weak" cars, and binned these separately. Those analyzing over 13.00% protein were regarded as "strong" and those under 12.00% protein as "weak." The others ranging from 12.00 to 13.00% represented medium "strength." Twenty-nine "strong" cars of hard winter wheat—including about 40,000 bushels—were used in place of dark hard winter wheat. The premium on dark hard winter which was saved, amounted to about \$800.00. The 22 cars of "weak" wheat, representing about 30,000 bushels, were blended with red winter and effected a saving of perhaps 5 cents a bushel, or about \$1,500.00.

It is estimated that nearly twice as much of the "weak" hard wheat was used in the soft wheat mix, as market-run-hard-wheat could have been used, had no selection been made. Consequently the saving effected in this manner was about half the difference in price between hard and soft wheat. The total saving effected on 132 cars was about \$2,300.00. The

expense of having the proteins run was \$132.00. A return of \$2,168.00 on an investment of \$132.00, or a profit of \$16.42 on every dollar spent.

Is it any wonder brokers and commission men as well as grain dealers are taking an interest in the protein content of the wheat they are buying and selling? Millers can well afford to buy on grades provided they can dispose of any wheat they do not want. Should there be a large surplus, the miller will prefer to buy the kind of wheat he needs, and leave the grain business to other heads.

The cost of milling wheat is not the only consideration from the laboratory standpoint. The advantage of having a more uniform product is in itself very important. The mill that has been referred to, reports fewer kicks on its hard wheat flour and greatly increased sales, with many new customers. This is in strong contrast with the grief that some other mills have had. It is a better plan to test the wheat and use the available supply intelligently, than to test the product after it is made and experience the disappointments that many have known.

There is now a good opportunity for the grain merchant, the middleman between the wheat grower and the miller, to get into the game and assist the miller in getting the kind of wheat he needs to make the best flour. If the miller must test market run wheat, select the kind he needs and resell the balance, the grain merchant is not doing all that he could do and may be losing business because he is not giving his full share of service in our marketing organization.

Protein Content Not Given Sufficient Consideration.

Waco, Tex.—I am constrained to believe the percentage of protein in wheat is one of the principal controlling factors on which the miller must largely rely in determining the human consuming value of flour.

The average miller who has not been able to make protein tests in advance of grinding wheat has found much disappointment during the past season due to the fact that wheat has presented itself in an abnormal condition, the protein having been largely affected by mass action while in store during the past season which was very favorable to the destruction of protein. Many millers have been deceived by the general appearance of wheat, they were negligent in making scientific tests, but trusted only to the general appearance which proved to be only an unscientific conclusion.—L. L. Mitchell, Licensed Inspector.

Value of Protein Test.

In speaking on the subject "Of How Much Value is the Protein Test?" at the June meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at Kansas City, Leslie R. Owen of New Prague, Minn., said:

The crude gluten as obtained by washing the dough contains in addition small quantities of starch, cellulose, and mineral matter. Protein is a definite compound and is determined by exact chemical method. There is no way of arriving at the quality of the protein other than washing the gluten or conducting a baking test.

The protein test is of value in gathering wheat mixtures as to protein content but does not insure the quality of the protein. To get at the quality of the gluten, an experimental mill is absolutely necessary for first making the flour.

Bread is the final test of flour, and if you have the time, by all means bake the flour from an experimental mill. What really counts is the way the flour works in the housewife's kitchen or the commercial bakery. The protein content is merely one of the factors effecting the value of the flour and at present we need both the gluten and the baking tests in order to establish its worth.

The Proteins in Wheat.

Protein (pronounced pro-te-in, in three syllables, with accent on the first) is a word coined by the physiologists to represent the first essential of life and used by chemists in the same connection to describe the albuminous or nitrogenous constituents of living cells of animals or plants. White of egg and lean meat are good examples of protein.

Ordinary chemical analysis does not go farther in separating the components of the cereals other than to determine the elements, nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, etc., and it is upon the percentage of nitrogen, *N*, found, that the chemist bases his assumption that there is contained a certain percentage of protein. There are minerals containing nitrogen and absolutely no protein, so that the chemist needs physical information on the source of the material before calculating the protein. Averaging a great number of tests it has been found that 16 per cent of the protein in plants is composed of nitrogen; so that, having ascertained the percentage of nitrogen by chemical test, the amount of protein will be approximately 6.25 times as much. The figure obtained by this calculation is correctly designated as "crude protein" and includes all the nitrogenous compounds in the plant.

Protein, again, is divisible into five forms of different values in the baking of bread, known as globulin, albumin, albumose, peptone, and amino-protein. White wheat flour contains about 14 per cent of globulin protein and no more than one per cent of albumin protein, a faint trace of albumose and no peptone or amino proteins.

In wheat, Professors Osborne and Voorhees found the five proteids and named them globulin, 0.65; albumin, 0.35; proteose, 0.30; gliadin, 4.25; and glutenin, 4.25 per cent each. Gluten is composed of several nitrogenous compounds, chiefly gliadin and glutenin, and it is said that for best baking results 55 to 65 per cent of the total gluten should be in the form of gliadin.

The amino-proteins feed the yeast and the gluten proteins hold the gas bubbles within the dough so that the bread will "rise."

On account of the different percentages of the various valuable and less valuable proteins in wheat the protein test on the grain is not an absolute indicator of the relative values of two different samples of wheat. That is, two samples of wheat with different protein tests may yield a flour of the same strength.

The methods of protein testing, the apparatus required and the manner of conducting the routine work in a grain inspection office are described by Wm. L. Frank, grain inspector of the Sherman Grain & Cotton Exchange, Sherman, Tex., in the Grain Dealers Journal of Jan. 25, 1922, pages 112 and 113.

Protein Will Be the Controlling Factor.

Superior, Nebr.—I believe that within a year or two the percentage of protein and the number of loaves that can be produced from each bushel of wheat will be the controlling factors in the grading of wheat.

For a year past, shippers have been demanding reports on the percentage of dark and vitreous kernels in each shipment and the price of the wheat has been determined by that percentage.—D. R. Andrews, Chief Inspector.

Protein Test Shows Milling Value.

Grain Dealers Journal: There is no question that the protein content of wheat is a good indication of its value for milling.

The protein test for wheat is likely to be incorporated into the federal rules for grain grading; but it requires a chemist to make the test.

A chemist can calculate the amount of crude protein by analyzing for nitrogen and multiplying by a factor. This gives an accurate knowl-

edge of the quantity of gluten. It is just as important to know the quality of the gluten; but so far there has been developed no standard for its measurement, and it is now left to the expert judgment of the milling or baking technologist to determine by handling the quality of the gluten.

This Department has recognized the importance of this problem and is now at work endeavoring to establish standards of gluten quality.—H. J. Besley, in charge grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Protein Test as an Indicator of Milling Value.

Thirty-eight samples of wheat were tested for protein, the grain made into flour and the product made into bread in wheat investigations conducted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in co-operation with the North Dakota Experiment Station at Fargo, and reported upon in Bulletin No. 89.

These tests showed that there was a direct relationship between the percentage of protein in the wheat and the volume of the loaf of bread made from the flour of the same sample. From this standpoint the test is valuable. From the standpoint of the amount of water absorbed, which is a commercial question of the greater importance to the baker, the protein test is uncertain. Wheats of low protein will absorb much water and give the baker more profitable results than other samples with high protein.

These samples ranged in protein content from 19.06 to 10.31 per cent, averaging 14.19. In the baking test the patent flours absorbed 49.4 to 66.2 per cent of water, averaging 54.2; and the volume of loaf ranged from 2,777 cubic centimeters to 1,892, averaging 2,307.

The sample, No. 216, of Dakota Climax bearded wheat testing highest in the protein, 19.06 per cent, gave a patent flour that absorbed 52.7 per cent water, yielded a loaf volume of 2,482 cu. cent. with a high color standard of 103. The sample of blue stem wheat, No. 252, testing lowest in protein, 10.31, absorbed 53.8 per cent water and yielded a loaf volume of only 1,892 cu. cent., with a low color grading of 89.

In the following table are given the results of the tests on the 37 samples of wheat and the corresponding flour and bread:

Results of the More Important Tests Made on the Hard Red Spring Wheat Samples.

| Crude protein in wheat, per cent. | Sample No. | Total Flour, per cent. | Tests on the Patent Flours | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | | Water used per 100 grams flour, Cc. | Volume of loaf. | Color of loaf. |
| 19.06 | 216 | 67.65 | 52.7 | 2482 | 103 |
| 18.19 | 217 | 67.34 | 54.7 | 2711 | 100 |
| 17.06 | 218 | 70.46 | 55.6 | 2400 | 95 |
| 12.25 | 224 | 71.51 | 66.2 | 2138 | 96 |
| 12.56 | 242 | 71.56 | 58.9 | 2302 | 94 |
| 18.13 | 244 | 67.63 | 54.7 | 2613 | 99 |
| 18.31 | 249 | 67.86 | 53.0 | 2531 | 99 |
| 17.38 | 250 | 73.81 | 52.7 | 2777 | 103 |
| 11.38 | 251 | 73.49 | 53.3 | 2138 | 95 |
| 10.31 | 252 | 74.48 | 53.8 | 1892 | 89 |
| 14.94 | 253 | 70.92 | 55.3 | 2302 | 97 |
| 13.50 | 255 | 70.82 | 51.8 | 2138 | 95 |
| 12.06 | 262 | 71.73 | 52.7 | 2105 | 94 |
| 10.63 | 263 | 70.20 | 52.4 | 1892 | 97 |
| 12.63 | 265 | 71.10 | 51.5 | 2238 | 99 |
| 16.81 | 269 | 70.65 | 53.0 | 2253 | 99 |
| 14.56 | 270 | 72.15 | 51.5 | 2171 | 97 |
| 13.63 | 272 | 74.48 | 54.7 | 2350 | 85 |
| 14.44 | 273 | 71.31 | 55.6 | 2340 | 95 |
| 13.81 | 274 | 73.31 | 56.2 | 2120 | 91 |
| 15.88 | 276 | 73.83 | 54.1 | 2400 | 85 |
| 13.88 | 277 | 72.12 | 56.2 | 2205 | 97 |
| 12.13 | 278 | 70.81 | 56.5 | 2125 | 94 |
| 10.88 | 279 | 66.49 | 50.0 | 2270 | 99 |
| 13.00 | 280 | 68.79 | 53.8 | 2430 | 100 |
| 15.13 | 281 | 68.98 | 55.9 | 2450 | 100 |
| 13.50 | 282 | 68.28 | 55.6 | 2405 | 100 |
| 17.50 | 285 | 67.92 | 58.8 | 2480 | 103 |
| 12.38 | 325 | 74.09 | 54.4 | 2180 | 94 |
| 12.88 | 331 | 63.88 | 50.9 | 2250 | 97 |
| 11.81 | 332 | 68.38 | 56.5 | 2145 | 94 |
| 11.88 | 333 | 72.46 | 52.1 | 2180 | 100 |
| 14.69 | 337 | 74.50 | 51.2 | 2620 | 103 |
| 16.19 | 338 | 72.99 | 52.4 | 2650 | 100 |
| 14.63 | 358 | 73.16 | 56.5 | 2305 | 103 |
| 11.25 | 365 | 70.92 | 52.7 | 2180 | 100 |
| 13.94 | 366 | 74.45 | 52.1 | 2130 | 96 |
| 14.19 | Avg. | 70.56 | 54.2 | 2307 | 97 |

The Latest Precaution Against Grain Dust Explosions

The grain trade has suffered so many heavy losses, both of life and property, during recent years as the direct result of explosions of grain dust that many engineers are quietly seeking a practical solution of the grain elevator operators' problem in the hope of permanently protecting both life and property from this destructive hazard of grain elevator operation.

The ages old method of using a stiff broom to stir up the dust, to increase the explosive hazard is in the discard. Elevator operators have come to recognize that if the agitated dust did not explode, it would settle elsewhere so the persevering wielder of the old broom could stir it up again and again. Fortunately the broom, the dust distributing broom, has

been banished by the more cautious elevator superintendents. Only occasionally does the elevator visitor see the broom still striving to stir up trouble. Obviously the proper solution is some method which will accomplish the quick removal of dust without waiting for it to settle and furthermore to remove and collect the dust which does settle without scattering or distributing it further.

The first terminal elevator to be completely equipped with pneumatic apparatus for removing all dust and dirt without increasing the dust explosion hazard is the reconstructed 10,000,000 bushel reinforced concrete elevator of the C. & N. W. Ry. at South Chicago. Readers of the Journal will remember that on March 19, 1921, six employees of this elevator were killed outright and the plant was damaged to the extent of \$2,000,000 by an explosion of grain dust. Had the explosion occurred an hour or two earlier it is highly probable that several hundred men would have lost their lives.

The reconstructed elevator will be equipped with two separate dust collecting systems, each independent of the other. All dust from cleaners, separators, scourers, and clippers will be piped direct to twelve cyclone dust collectors on the roof of the track shed, and from them piped to large collectors over the dust house, south of the elevator. Fans will be connected to leg casings and to hoods set down over the head and tail pulleys of all conveyor belts so as to remove much of the dust which piles up on floors of all elevators at these points. This low pressure dust collecting system, while of enormous size and capacity, does not present any novel features, as this type of system has been commonly used in grain elevators for many years.

The novel part of the apparatus is the B. F. Sturtevant Company's high pressure pneumatic dust collecting equipment which has been installed for the purpose of collecting the static dust which has settled on floors, walls, girders, etc., and removing it to the dust collectors. This system may be described as a Pneumatic Sweeping System, operating somewhat on the order of the familiar stationary vacuum cleaner installation, but of far greater size and capacity so that the name "vacuum cleaner" is avoided purposely to prevent confusion with the ordinary type of vacuum cleaner such as used in hotels, office buildings, and similar edifices.

This high pressure pneumatic sweeping system rapidly removes, conveys and collects the dust with great rapidity and the process is

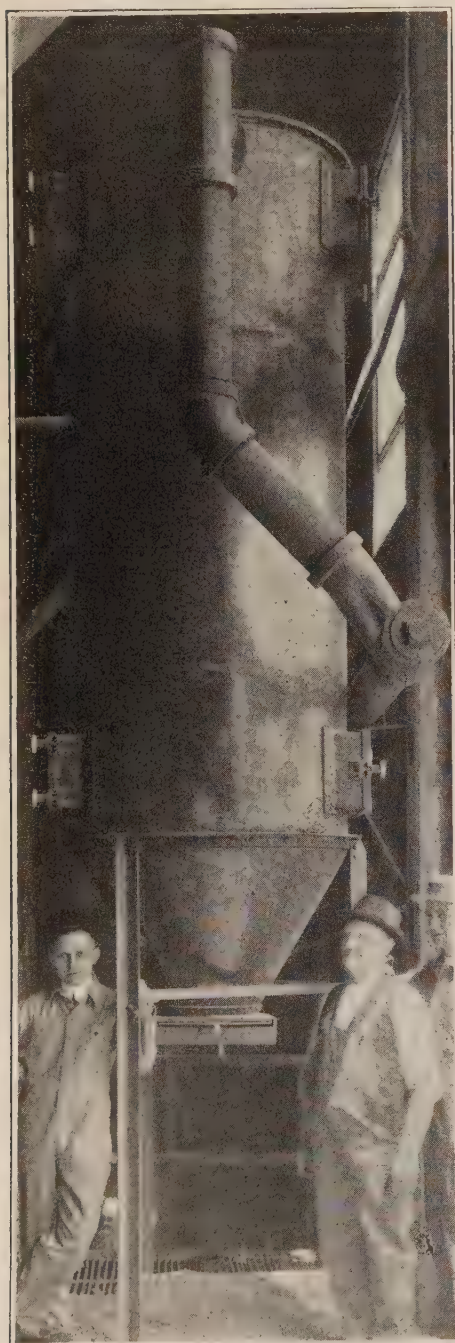
absolutely dustless. Furthermore it is capable of picking up grain which has been spilled onto the floor, altho the system was designed primarily for removal and collection of dust.

The Pneumatic Sweeping System is divided into two complete units, one serving the track shed, working house and west half of the storage tanks, and the other serving the river house, conveyor gallery and the east half of the storage tanks. The small brick building illustrated herewith is duplicated at the south end of the river house. Each of these buildings houses two vacuum generators and the motors necessary to operate them as well as the dust filters and other accessories. A pneumatic sweeping system of this type may be divided into four elements, i. e., the suction nozzles, the conduit (hose and piping) the dust collectors and lastly the vacuum generators. The air inrush velocity in one of the 408 inlet connections attains a speed of 140 ft. per second, this velocity being sufficient to move any object sufficiently small to pass thru the inlet opening, which is 1½ inches in diameter. At a recent demonstration of the system it was shown that the velocity is sufficient to carry away any material, even iron bolts and nuts, if sufficiently small size to pass thru the opening. This removal of heavy objects is not a function of the system, however, and was merely done to demonstrate the enormous inrush velocity attained.

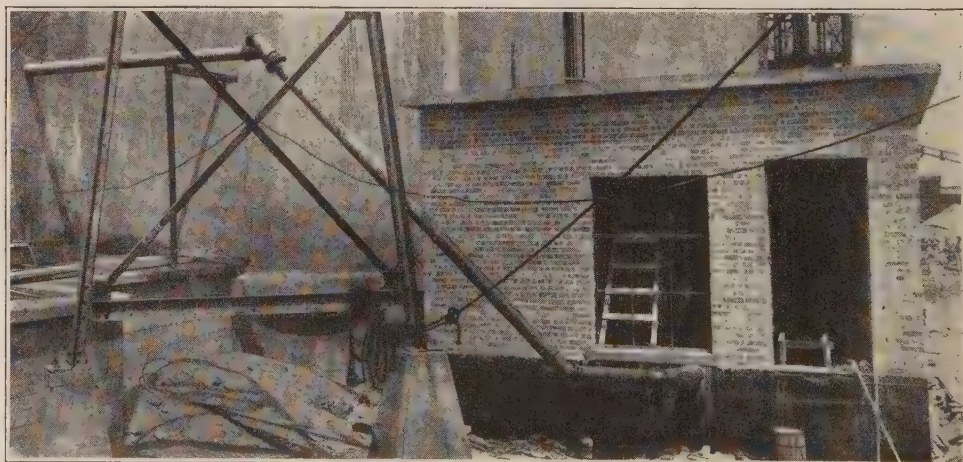
Special types of nozzles have been designed for this class of work, for the removal of dust from floors, walls, ledges, etc., and it is expected that as time goes on and experience is gained, there will be improvements in these nozzles which will still further increase the rapidity of their action. These nozzles are attached to 25 ft. lengths of flexible metallic tubing, the other end of the tubing being attached to the inlet connections. This metallic tubing is supplied in 25 ft. lengths which can be coupled together as required and the inlet connections are so spaced that any part of the building can be reached with a 50 ft. length of tubing.

The metallic tubing is quite remarkable in its extreme light weight and high degree of flexibility and furthermore makes a direct ground from the cleaning nozzle to the piping system, thus obviating any possible danger from sparks caused by static electricity.

The pneumatic sweeping system installed in the Chicago & Northwestern Elevator has sufficient air capacity to maintain the requisite pressure with sixteen (16) nozzles in opera-



Grain Eliminator of High Pressure Dust Collecting System.



The Large Pipe Carries Dust Laden Air to Vortice or Filter in Small Building Outside the Reconstructed C. & N. W. Ry. Elevator at South Chicago.

on at one time. The dust and grain is conveyed thru the flexible tubing and the piping system to the primary separator tank known as the grain eliminator. This primary tank retains the grain and heavier material, while the dust passes on to the secondary separator which is located in the adjoining brick building. The grain eliminator tank is provided with an ingenious arrangement of valves so that it may be emptied without admitting air to the system which would of course interfere with the operation of same.

The secondary separator thru which the air passes before reaching the vacuum generators is a combination vortical and filtration separator. The upper portion, thru which the air finally passes, is divided vertically into four compartments, each compartment containing a series of filter bags. In order to prevent the accumulation of dust on the inside of these bags, which would impede the flow of air, the direction of air current is reversed in each compartment at certain intervals, thus causing violent and positive shaking of the bags and freeing them from accumulated dust. Furthermore, this reversal of the air current carries the dust downward into the discharge lock from which the dust is dropped continuously into the low pressure exhaust system and conveyed by the air to the dust house along with the dust which is otherwise collected by the low pressure system from various points in the buildings.

The air discharged from the vacuum generators is absolutely free from dust as complete separation is effected by the primary and secondary separators described in the foregoing. A 7" pipe connects from the top of the dust filter to the two multi-stage centrifugal exhausters which are connected in parallel and provided with valves so that either or both units may be operated. Each exhauster or vacuum generator is direct connected to a 15 h.p. electric motor thru a turbine type flexible shaft coupling which permits free flotation of the motor armature.

The vacuum generator, of which there are four units in all, is a mechanical masterpiece,

being accurately balanced of extremely high grade construction and its shaft operating in S.K.F. ball bearings. The impeller wheels are of solid cast aluminum. The clean air from the generators passes to the outside of the building.

This pneumatic sweeping system is the largest high pressure dust collecting system ever installed anywhere in the world and is the first successful installation of this sort in a grain elevator. The enormous capacity of the system may be judged by the fact that almost two and one-half miles of piping was installed to provide inlets throughout the building. The capacity of the system may be increased at any time, if necessary, by installing additional vacuum generator units.

Much credit is due Mr. F. C. Allen, Jr., of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, for the success of this pneumatic sweeping system as it was designed by him in its entirety. He has devoted nineteen years as an engineer in studying and designing high pressure dust collecting systems and, needless to say, is a firm believer in the practicability of utilizing high pressure systems not only in connection with sweeping systems but also for conveying all granular materials. Credit is also due the Jno. S. Metcalf Co., the designers and engineers supervising the construction work for the C. & N.-W. Ry., for recognizing in the high pressure dust collecting system the possible means of relief from the dust explosion hazard.

This pneumatic sweeping system was not designed or installed for transferring large quantities of grain, being a dust collecting system, pure and simple, but judging from the pile of grain under the grain eliminator illustrated herewith, Superintendent Stewart of the C. & N. W. Elevator has put it to that test and it has delivered the grain.

The paramount advantage of pneumatic sweeping is that the dust is thoroughly removed without being stirred up or distributed to other parts of the building. By thorough removal of dust from floors and other interior surfaces the dust in the atmosphere is natural-

ly reduced, making it easier and pleasanter for the workmen and not putting them to the irksome task of dealing with the same dust over and over again, as has been the case where brooms were used. Both nozzle and hose are of such light construction as to permit their use with little effort on the part of the operators. The real work of dust removal is done by the electric motors; the operators merely guide the nozzles.

It is encouraging to observe that construction engineers and elevator operators who were at first disposed to scoff at the practicability of the high pressure pneumatic system are gradually coming around to accept it as the most practical device yet developed for removing grain dust from elevators. Inasmuch as the Chicago & Northwestern Elevator has been put into active operation, it will no doubt be visited by construction engineers from all parts of the world who are deeply interested in reducing the grain dust explosion hazard of grain handling plants.

Dust Explosion Prevention Work.

In his address before the Millers National Federation at Kansas City, Mo., recently, David J. Price, engineer in charge of development work for the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, said, in part:

The Canadian Government has appointed a representative committee in co-operation with the Dominion Fire Protection Ass'n. to co-operate with similar agencies in the United States to determine the practical possibilities of dust removal in grain handling plants. The National Board of Fire Underwriters, in conjunction with the National Fire Protection Association, the National Safety Council and other representative agencies in this country, have recently appointed a similar committee for co-operation with the Canadian officials. The object and purpose of the Committee will have to do with finding some uniform method of removing and controlling the dust in the grain elevators of both countries.

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin has recognized the importance and necessity of this provision. Some months ago steps were taken to require the installation of exhaust systems in the grain elevators in the State of Wisconsin, particularly at points such as Milwaukee, Manitowoc and Superior. The request of the Com-

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The C. & N. W. Ry. Elevator's High Pressure Dust-Sweeping System.



Filtration Separator

Bottom of Filtration Separator and Two Vacuum Generators.
Interior Views of One Building.

Grain Carriers

THE U. S. Shipping Board has 920 of its 1,344 steel ships tied up, or ordered to be tied up, idle. Only 400 are in service.

A 7½ PER CENT reduction in rail rates on basic commodities has been ordered by the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners, effective Aug. 1.

PERMISSION was granted to the Jefferson Southwestern Ry. to extend its tracks three and one-half miles west from Mount Vernon, Ill., June 28.

THE ERIE was given permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission July 5 to issue \$4,500,000 equipment trust certificates to be sold to raise funds for new box cars.

THE BALTIMORE Chamber of Commerce has filed a motion to dismiss its complaint against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and others involving port differentials. The effect is to cancel the hearing that was to be held at Chicago, July 11.

PERMISSION has been asked by the C. M. & S. P. Ry. of the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue and sell \$8,085,000 trust certificates. The money will be used to buy 2,500 box cars, 2,500 coal cars, 500 automobile trucks and 25 locomotives.

THE STEAMER HELENA, which for the past five years has been lying in the harbor at Toledo, is to be sunk and the hull converted into a dock and storage warehouse by the LeBeau Wrecking Co. The ship formerly belonged to the Armour Grain Co., being used by them for drying grain.

A BILL for open shop on railroads has been introduced by Rep. Madden of Illinois, H. R. 12065, providing that contracts restricting the right of a railroad company to employ any person in any capacity shall be void and shall not be enforced by the U. S. Railroad Labor Board or any court.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Crow's Nest rates on grain and grain products will again be put into effect, as the committee of the House here has incorporated this into its report. Other Crow's Nest rates will be suspended for a year. The lower rate on grain will no doubt stimulate shipments from country points.

THE PROPOSED Missouri Pacific tariff to establish new proportional rates on grain from Sioux City to destinations in southern Missouri and Arkansas on the basis of 5 cents over the current rates from Omaha, has been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission, July 3, upon application of the Kansas City Board of Trade transportation dept.

BOSTON, MASS.—The last week in June was the largest shipping week this city ever experienced in grain, including the Winfredian with 233,532 bus., the Nitonian with 80,000 bus., the Sachem with 80,000 bus., and the Digby, Western Plain, North Africine and the Mississippi. During the month over 1,000,000 bus. of grain were shipped out.—S.

OPERATION of a railroad in intrastate commerce is not justification for its operation in interstate commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled July 5, in denying applications of the Utah Railway Co. and the Utah Terminal Railway Co. for certificates of public convenience and necessity authorizing the operation of a line 3.64 miles long in Carbon County, Utah.

CONTRACTS let by the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co. in 1920 for repair to 51 of its locomotives were found to have been justified by the Interstate Commerce Commission, even tho the average costs were in excess of what the same repairs could have been made for in the railway company's own shops. The plaintiff in the case was the Railway Employees Dept. of the American Federation of Labor.

REPARATION has been awarded to Penick & Ford, Ltd., Harvey, La., by the interstate commerce commission, on 18 tank-cars of black-strap shipped from Harvey, La., to Dyersburg, Tenn., on which a rate of 40 cents was charged. The shipments were made from June 18 to August 3, 1919. The commission found that on or before August 26, 1920, the rate was 20 cents and that after that date a rate of 25 cents applies.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Reductions amounting to 25 to 30 per cent in freight rates thruout Canada have been put thru parliament. The reductions are in addition to those made last December. The railroads offered reductions of little less than those put into effect, but parliament made the new rates, being influenced by the fact that while there has been a pronounced reduction in wages generally, the railway labor has not been reduced.

TRANSIT arrangements will not apply on deficiencies between actual loadings and tariff minima on grain at Chicago, the Interstate Commerce Commission having given an opinion effective July 9 in I. & S. No. 1488 allowing the carriers to put the suspended tariffs in operation. The rule reads "Deficiencies in weight of inbound and (or) outbound shipments on account of tariff minima are not entitled to transit privileges, and will be subject to local rates to and (or) from transit points."

THE EXCESSIVE storage charges by the carriers are being considered by the transportation com'te of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n with a view to filing formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission. These charges arise under the uniform storage tariff, I. C. C. No. 9, Rule 5-B, which went into effect Feb. 25, and provides: "Freight—held in or on R. R. premises in excess of free

time allowed will be subject to the following storage charges per day or at option of carrier may be sent to public warehouse. For each of first 5 days, 3c per cwt. minimum 25c cwt. for the 6th and each succeeding day 4c. cwt. minimum 50c cwt.

LOADINGS OF REVENUE FREIGHT during the week ending June 24 totaled 877,856 cars, compared with 775,447 during the same week last year, according to the American Railway Ass'n reports. With the exception of grain and grain products, increases, compared with the previous week, were reported in the loadings of all commodities. Grain and grain products totaled 38,411 cars, a decrease of 922 cars, compared with the previous week, and 688 cars below the total for the same week last year. The C. R. I. & P. handled 131,783 cars during June, compared with 128,571 the same week last year. The C. & N. W. handled 158,978 cars compared with 137,881 last year, during June, and the Illinois Central handled 156,815 cars in June compared with 136,854 last year.

THE TOTAL production of wheat for 1921-22 for countries of the southern hemisphere (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Union of So. Africa, Australia and New Zealand) was 346,238,000 bus., compared with 361,644,000 last year. The production for 1921-22 shows an increase of 63,813,000 bus. over the five year average from 1909-10 to 1912-13 which was 282,425,000 bus.

THE GERMAN grain levy will be put into effect, in spite of the opposition offered at a convention in Nuremberg, June 25, where the German Agrarian League issued a statement defying the Government to re-enact the law. On July 2 the reichstag passed the new form of grain levy, setting a price of 7,400 marks a ton for wheat. A state grain reserve of 2,500,000 tons will be collected, in order to keep down the bread prices.

Dust Explosion Prevention Work.

[Continued from page 55.]

mission not being complied with, a conference was called in Madison, March 21, at which the operators were called upon to give the reason why the order of the Commission had not been obeyed. It developed that although the grain operators were in hearty sympathy with the object and purposes of the Commission and felt that this provision should be made, it would probably discriminate against Milwaukee as a terminal market. This was especially true if points such as Chicago, Minneapolis and other large grain handling markets were not required to make similar provision. A general conference of all grain handling states was suggested and is now in the course of consideration. The Department of Agriculture has been called upon to co-operate and has already advised the Commission that the Department is in hearty sympathy with the plan and will give all possible help and assistance.

New President of Texas Ass'n.

R. I. Merrill, new pres. of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n has long served the grain trade being active in every enterprise he attempted.

He has worked with the ass'n for many years, as a member of the Arbitration Com'te and Executive Com'te for one year; second vice-pres., first vice-pres. and now president, as well as serving the Grain and Cotton Exchange in the capacity of president, being recently re-elected to that position.

In his younger days, he was connected with the C. R. I. & P., later going into the grain business. He was with J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. as ass't manager for many years, while G. C. Mountcastle was president.

Four or five years ago Mr. Mountcastle and Mr. Merrill retired from the Rosenbaum company and engaged in business for themselves under the name of Mountcastle-Merrill Grain Co. Mr. Mountcastle died a year ago, after a long illness, and now Mr. Merrill conducts the business himself. His thoro training in the grain business fits him for the honored position as president of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, and should enable him to guide the ass'n successfully.



R. I. Merrill. Ft. Worth, Tex., Pres. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Hoosier Dealers Meet in Indianapolis

The mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Assn. was called to order in the Assembly Room of the Indianapolis Board of Trade at 1:30 Tuesday, June 29th, by Pres. W. H. Reimann of Shelbyville.

Harvey Mullins, president elect of the Indianapolis Board of Trade in welcoming the visitors said in part: I extend to you all a hearty welcome. I hope that each one of you will gain something that will be of value to you when you get back home. I hope you will enjoy yourselves and go back to your homes with the desire to visit our city again.

Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington, said in response: In behalf of the Indiana Grain Dealers Assn. I want to thank Mr. Mullins for his kind words of welcome. My only regret is that there is not a greater attendance.

Pres. Reimann: The lateness of our meeting has cut down the attendance. Many of our dealers are busy. If we had not had a good rain yesterday more dealers would have been here. We wanted to have the meeting later in the year but on account of Mr. Riley leaving it was necessary to have the meeting earlier than we intended.

Secy. Chas. B. Riley read the following:

Secretary's Report.

Where will the wheat of this crop find a market and at what range of prices? By reference to the Government Report under date of June 22nd we find that this year's exports of wheat have fallen off about one-half compared with the same months in 1921. The values being higher in 1920-21 than 1921-22 accounts for a part of the difference, but not wholly, as the demand has been reduced by the inability or indisposition of the public, both at home and abroad, to buy and consume the amount of wheat formerly consumed.

Under normal pre-war conditions the citizens of the United States consumed close to 6 bushels per capita, while during the past year they consumed only a little over 4 bushels. Thus almost 2 bushels less wheat per capita is required to supply our own people now than in pre-war times. We are unable to give a satisfactory reason for this, but it is unfortunate for the producing public to have to hunt foreign consumers for the more than one hundred millions of bushels that was formerly consumed at home in excess of actual consumption. How long this condition will continue, no one can tell, but we are not hopeful of a complete and early restoration to former conditions.

The high tariff on wheat designed to prevent its coming in from Canada and elsewhere has not given the results contemplated. One of the very important things that should happen in this country to ameliorate this condition is, our own people should consume at least 25% more wheat than they are now doing. If it were possible for all the American wheat to be consumed at home, our producers would be spared the serious consequences of competition with all other wheat producing countries in the world markets.

Market Practices: Not infrequently do we have complaints from patrons of markets as to unsatisfactory practices, such as the failure to make prompt returns and payment of balances. We have more than once been advised that not infrequently settlements are delayed more than thirty days after grain has reached markets, been sold, inspected and delivered, entailing great inconvenience upon the shippers who are thus prevented from making settlement with sellers where such shippers are buyers from public markets. The receiver or commission men in such western markets are unable to make final settlement with the country shippers for weeks and possibly months after settlement should be made, thus bringing criticism, distrust and condemnation to the first buyers, who are in most instances not blameable.

We have invited dealers in one of the offending markets to attend this convention and explain alleged delays complained of. Such dealers did not accept our invitation. Should there be representatives from any terminal markets who wish to express their views on the subject, they will doubtless be given opportunity during this meeting. Firms who solicit business from dealers in this as well as other

states should so conduct their business as to merit the confidence of the trade. While the office of the Secretary is not desirous of inviting disagreeable matters for consideration, yet any of our members who feel they are not getting fair treatment at the hands of the buyers, can by giving us full written report expect their cause to be taken up and presented to the Exchange whose members fail to respond to proper demands, especially who fail to make prompt returns and settlements.

As your Secretary, I wish to express my grateful appreciation of the kindness shown me by the officers and members of the Board of Managers, as well as the membership in general, in permitting me to spend some seven weeks in the west for the restoration of my health. I feel that my vacation has greatly benefited me and that I will now be able to continue active and uninterrupted service for the Ass'n.

In planning for the vacation, I felt it important to have the work go along as nearly normal as possible and secured the services of Mr. C. A. Rouse to hold local meetings in many places in the state. I am pleased with his work and feel that the Ass'n has been strengthened by his activities. We hoped our membership roll might be increased, which it was to a certain extent, but the unsatisfactory business conditions have caused a number of our members to suspend their membership for the time being. We should now have the united and individual services of our members in bringing back our former members with new ones, for there are many things that can yet be accomplished for the benefit of all, and a large and active membership is a sure index to successful association work and influence.

In his talk on transportation matters L. E. Banta, traffic manager of the Indianapolis Board of Trade said:

Reduced Freight Rates.

I will confine my remarks to current matters. Right now we are faced with a railroad strike. I have always been optimistic regarding it, and believe something will interfere to prevent it.

I do not believe it will be a general strike, a few will go out, of course. The reduced wage and modified working agreement have got to be handled, and the only way to get it all settled is to reduce wages. The railroads have not earned their legal return because of business conditions. Labor had nothing to say regarding the Labor Board so long as it was favorable to them. The situation must be remedied somewhere. Many of the men on the railroads are being paid more than is right under changed conditions and readjustment is due.

We have been working for a reduced rate to trunk line territory. It is hard to overcome the Chicago rate because of its natural water route. We are following it up closely and hope to get somewhere before long. We have also attacked the differential basis of the gulf, but our complaint had to be withdrawn because of lack of support of Eastern Ports. The situation is very much muddled and we do not know where we will get with it.

Several of the northern counties in Illinois have been sliced off and placed in Western territory. We have fought this and hope eventually to push it back to the Mississippi River, where it belongs. It was to our advantage to oppose our friends in Illinois in this.

You will all be pleased to learn that an adjustment has been secured in the rates on by-products. They are now more in keeping with the rates on grain.

The increased tonnage transported by the carriers and the new equipment being purchased is an excellent indication of business revival.

An adjustment in the railroad overhead must be made before any cut in freight rates can be expected. Numerous reductions have been made, but the public knows nothing about them. Millions have been taken from the carriers' revenue by the voluntary reductions they have made.

Mr. Hutchinson: I want to call the attention of every grain dealer to Mr. Banta's address. The work that he has done is of direct benefit to each of you. I do not think the traffic departments of the different grain exchanges get the credit they deserve.

Mr. Banta: You will find that a traffic department is the keystone and a necessary adjunct to any big business. The traffic depart-

ment of an organization knows more of traffic matters than does that of the railroad, because it specializes while the railroad generalizes. We are very frequently called in on a case with the railroads and go into the problem as affecting grain rates, and we fight any attempt to destroy the grain rate structure. At times we have a great scrap to keep from being worsted.

Pres. Reimann appointed the following as a committee on resolution: Bennett Taylor, Lafayette; H. E. Waltz, New Palestine; John Hazelrigg, Cambridge City; Chas. Ashpaugh, Frankfort; W. M. Bosley, Milroy.

Peter Lux of Shelbyville, corn king, delivered "The Song of the Corn" from which we take the following:

The Song of the Corn.

The first and truest note is that corn is truly American. Like the Indians, uncivilized in the history of corn, we find that corn resembled our present day type as to stalk, leaves and tassel. But the ear grew with the tassel at the top of the stalk. It yielded to cultivation and breeding and it seems that Nature had to put the ears down on the stalk, where it could support from one to two pounds per ear. Today it is the most valuable and important of all our cereal crops. Corn on the cob, and some sort of mush, and Johnny cakes, and possibly a little fuel, were about the only products of the Indian cornfield. The list of the corn products of today embraces hundreds of foods for man and beast, and great medical preparations. Oils for the chemists, manufacturers and cooks. Syrups and sugars for the table and confectioneries, and starch in its many forms and various uses.

The kernel of corn is composed of three parts—the germ, a small oily nitrogenous point; the hull, a hard and horny covering of the kernel, and the endosperm, mostly starch and gluten. Each of these is capable of being worked into various products, some of which differ radically from the substance from which they were originally derived. And most of its uses are more important than its chemistry, altho upon its chemistry depends the uses of corn.

These uses are so many and varied that I will not try to enumerate all of them. The chief product from the germ is used for oils, for salads and cooking oil. A bushel of corn will yield a pound of oil. The residue from the refining of the oil is treated with an excess of alkali. This substance is used in making soap powder and soap chips. A gum extracted is used as a substitute for rubber. Such things as the red rubber, bath sponge, erasers and 40% of the rubber sole of shoes are made from these substances. The oil cake and oil meal used as a milk increaser for cattle is also made from these germs.

The cob: Science has found a way of utilizing the cob, in the manufacture of chemicals, to serve industry and commerce. Now such products as celluloid, glue, paper, adhesives and furfural which yields a bright, green dye, and many other things that one would never think of are obtained from the corn-cob. And I don't want to forget the corn-cob pipe, for I know it has the same refreshing quality today as the pioneers enjoyed.

Our corn exhibitions throughout the country have done much to encourage the improvement of corn, by their friendly contests and awards. It was the strife for the blue ribbons that kept me so thoroughly interested. I have been quite successful. Has this work been a financial success? No. I have been too busy producing the seed and telling others how to produce it. I have spent very little time in selling my seed. In the first place, the cost of production, last season, was 63 cents per bushel, and realizing that only 32 per cent is fit for first class seed, you can see that the expense of handling seed corn is very great. If it wasn't that I loved to work with corn and had learned to love the corn itself, I wouldn't have taken the interest in corn breeding that I have. We have to learn to love our wives before we know them; the same applies to corn.

We are in dark hours just now. But it is time for us to get up, take our lanterns, whether we be farmers, manufacturers or business men; we must get the chores done and our breakfast over, for morning is close at hand. Let's put on an extra side-board and grease up the old wagon, for we have the biggest job we ever had ahead of us in America. It is going to take the energy and faith of the American farmer, combined with the energy and faith of the American business man, to put it over. For we have just one common interest, and that is service to the whole people. As a farmer of this country, I ask you business men to join with us in the procession toward national prosperity.

Prof. A. A. Hansen of Purdue University in his address on "Wild Garlic in Wheat" said:

Garlic in Wheat.

Garlic in wheat has been very troublesome to us all for some time and we are continually getting letters asking why we don't get busy on the garlic proposition. For a time we were just as much at sea as the farmer.

After years of experimenting we developed an oil spray that was very effective, but this had to be abandoned as the oil became too expensive.

You grain dealers should show as much interest in this problem as the farmer. Unless something is done to eradicate this evil you will all have to go out of business, as it will be impossible to compete with those dealers who are in a position to deliver garlic free wheat.

You will be surprised to hear it, but the grain dealers are our greatest stumbling block in fighting this problem, because many of them will pay as much for garlicky wheat as they will for garlic free wheat just in order to get the business.

The dealers in the "pocket counties" of the state are bothered with garlicky wheat more than the others, and they should make an agreement among themselves to buy only garlic free wheat. This will provide an incentive for the farmer to raise garlic free wheat. If the situation is handled in this manner it will not take the farmer long to realize that it pays to raise wheat free from garlic.

J. A. Shields, pres. Indiana Mfrs. Assn., sec'y Blish Milling Co., Seymour, read an interesting paper on "Economic Situation, Legislation, etc.," from which we take the following:

The Grain Man's Problems.

The fundamental fact that challenges the attention of business men is that the United States is developed on a scale of producing more goods than our own people can consume, or at least than they can buy and pay for. Our farms, forests, mines, factories are developed on the basis of producing an exportable surplus. Producers and distributors of farm products are vitally interested in foreign commerce, because \$82,000,000 more than one-half of our entire exports in 1920, were agricultural commodities.

It is an economic principle, so firmly established that it may be regarded as axiomatic, that the price which the exportable surplus will command in the world market fixes the price of the entire crop. The lack of a foreign market for farm products is even more serious than in the case of manufactured goods, since factories, forests, mines and similar lines of development may be quickly shrunk to meet conditions, whereas agriculture is carried on on an annual basis, and each crop represents the period of a year, being practically consumed before a new crop comes on.

Europe, which is practically the only trade field in the world offering a potential market for our agricultural products, is unable to buy and pay for our surplus. Europe has neither money or credit with which to buy, and the industrial, social and financial situation in those countries is in such condition that their idle energies cannot quickly be so organized as to be transformed into products which they might exchange for our surplus.

Our export problem is two-fold: We must adjust ourselves to the present situation, by increasing our purchasing power on the one hand while decreasing our productive capacity on the other, so as to minimize the severity of industrial deflation while Europe is rebuilding its civilization; and we must work out some system whereby the idle energies of those millions may be transformed into such shape as to be exchangeable for the surplus products which are glutting our markets, stifling our

industries, causing unemployment, and precipitating disaster in America. This must be done before we can have general and permanent prosperity.

The return to normalcy is being delayed because our people fail to recognize the fundamental character of the difficulty in which they find themselves. Most people are limited by narrow and provincial views of problems that are world-wide in their ramifications. The farmer thinks he alone has really suffered during the past two years and that his woes are attributable to the grain dealer; the grain dealer knows he has been hard hit and he looks for the source of his trouble at the miller; the manufacturer upbraids the railroad, the railroad blames the laborer, the laborer blames the merchant, the merchant blames the banker; thus we go, in a vicious circle, from the producer to the retailer, and back to the consumer, each firm in the belief that he is the chief victim of the others.

Thinking in circles on public problems reaches its full flower in non-partisan leagues, bi-partisan combines, farm blocs, and political log-rolling; and its fruitage is the enactment of class legislation and the conferring of special privileges. Euclid's propositions are not demonstrated in a kindergarten; neither are broad-mindedly constructed laws enacted by men who are actuated by selfishness and circumscribed by narrowness and ignorance.

The most important step in the solution of any problem is a clear understanding of it. First of all, we (or Congress, which is our reflection) are attacking a 1922 situation with a 1908 model thinking apparatus. That difficulty is fundamental; it must be corrected before one permanent step can be taken. The present tendency of legislation by blocs and leagues, for the special benefit of classes and interests, is like putting a very small plaster on a very large sore; it not only proves abortive, but aggravates the situation. Socialistic nostrums are mere palliatives and only poison the patient's system. Superficial tinkering is not less than criminal when a major operation is required. And such men as you, gentlemen, leaders of thought in your respective communities, can perform no greater service than to induce some clear thinking, along fundamental lines, on this question of un-American legislation, that is not merely troubling the business world but also is threatening the stability and perpetuity of the republic itself.

While such tactics as those of the farm bloc and the non-partisan league are wholly inconsistent with the theory of democratic government, and such measures as the Lantz bill, the Capper-Tincher Law, and the program of the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, are out of harmony with economic law as well, it must, in fairness, be recognized that these interests have been sorely and needlessly aggravated. The attitude of the public toward the grain trade is not the most friendly, and the conduct of the grain exchanges has been such as to aggravate rather than palliate the situation. As one after another of the proposed regulatory measures dies of its own inherent weakness or is killed by court decision, so long as the grain trade stubbornly blinds itself to a public demand for reform and defies public opinion, it will be harassed by new regulatory measures, each more drastic than its predecessor. The Capper-Tincher law has been declared unconstitutional but Capper's new bill not only avoids the weak points of the old one, but also is more drastic in its provisions. If it is enacted, and there is no reason for supposing that it may not be, the grain trade is likely to find its last estate worse than the first.

The U. S. G. G.: A year ago, on this floor, there was voiced some apprehension by members of the grain trade who were not well grounded in economic history, lest the U. S. Grain Growers might, overnight, revolutionize

a marketing system that is the result of the gradual development of decades. Conceived in discontent, born in ignorance, nurtured in folly, the United States Grain Growers affords a perfect example of an abortion. I do not mean to speak harshly of this movement; one should never speak unkindly of the dead. I merely pause to drop a word of pity for those who honestly, but ignorantly, did their best. For when one tries to succeed with a plan from which every particle of economic principle has been extracted in advance, he is, to say the least, deserving of commiseration.

Now, I say to you, in all sincerity, but without hope of applause or expectation of thanks, that the grain exchanges themselves are the authors of most of their troubles, and if they are undone, they will be chiefly responsible for their own undoing.

Mr. Shields devoted some time to a comprehensive discussion of taxation, freight rates, rate equalization, the tariff and other problems directly affecting the grain dealer. Speaking of the international exchange situation, he said:

America and Great Britain have actual possession of nearly all of the world's supply of gold; America has more than two-thirds of it. Now Europe can neither pay her debts to us nor buy our goods from us with gold, for the very good reason that she hasn't the gold. There is not enough of it in the world to pay those debts, and even if there were, the receipt of so much gold would be even more disastrous to us than its payment would be to them. Those loans must be repaid in goods and labor, if they are to be repaid.

Gold, being only a token, loses its value as a medium of international exchange when any one nation becomes so great a creditor as to make the amount of gold in circulation a negligible quantity as compared with the magnitude of the exchange that must be effected. Europe can neither pay her debts to us nor buy our wheat unless we buy something in exchange from her. Therefore, our tariff must be so arranged as to permit of the freest possible interchange of goods. A tariff arranged along the lines of old, protective principles, built to meet the conditions of other times, will retard international commerce, whereas the welfare of the world demands its restoration.

Fundamentals: We need to think less of superficial questions and more of fundamentals. The man who thinks within the circle of his own business knows nothing of the world. He who would understand what is going on in Peking must understand what is taking place in Moscow and Washington and London. Not only must statesmen and financiers be internationally informed, but successful business men must think in world terms.

The average business problem of today is like a tangled ball of ravelings, whose clews must be traced by following the individual threads to their ends, whether they be found in Berlin, or Shanghai, or the Argentine. The really important problems confronting the grain and milling industries today are no more problems exclusively yours and mine than they are problems of the rest of the world, and we will successfully overcome our difficulties only in proportion as we forget that we are manufacturers, or grain dealers, or farmers, or bankers, and consider our problems broadly in their bearings on our neighbors as well as ourselves.

Let us get the world in focus. One can see his own affairs in true perspective only by seeing their relation to the business of the world. Let us teach the connection existing between our firesides and the world's great problems. Let us teach that permanent remedies, even for the most distressing conditions, cannot be secured through selfish class legislation, that does violence to the first principles of political economy. Let us teach the neces-



Some of the Dealers Attending the Mid-Summer Meeting of the Indiana Ass'n.

ity of less politics and more business in government. First of all, let us learn to think clearly. The Prophet Isaiah said, "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

From the paper "General Grain Situation and Prospects" read by Ralph H. Brown of Cincinnati we take the following:

General Grain Situation and Prospects.

It is conceded by the press economists and business men generally that our business depression is ending and that we have already turned the corner to prosperity. After each previous depression or panic in this country we have found new areas of prosperity, each seemingly better and bigger than the previous.

The grain trade as a whole in pretty good shape, we face the new crop with the view that big price declines are over, markets are on a more stable basis and the country grain dealer can again take the raw product from the farmers and prepare and condition it for market, without tremendous risk and hazard.

The general grain situation and business prospects are refreshingly favorable after two hazardous years of deflation. Political hampering, insound governmental regulation, or false economic institutions may be tried, but the fundamental principles of our business, representing years of sound and healthy development are too strong a bulwark for permanent encroachment. Let us therefore enter the new crop year with a faith in America, a faith in the economic service of our business. With radical markets and depression pretty well out of the way, let us with renewed energy perform that service—and we'll have little to worry about.

John E. Bacon of Chicago read an interesting paper on the "Trade Press."

Friday Morning Session.

Miss Ada E. Busch, sec'y to Governor McCray gave an interesting talk on her experience in the grain business, telling of her rise from stenographer in a grain office to traveling solicitor.

John W. McCardle, chairman of the Indiana Public Service Com'n in burning words denounced the Indiana Warehouse law and the Capper-Tincher bill, predicting that if the latter is passed many grain dealers will be forced out of business. He also stated that in his opinion the bill would work a hardship on the farmer. He said further: They have passed this bill in the house and I have sent to Washington to find out who voted for this bill. Everyone who voted for it should be defeated. Each of you should send and get a copy of the bill and study it and when one of your Congressmen calls on you seeking your vote find out, first, his attitude on this bill.

Mr. McCardle also discussed the railroad and coal situations.

G. F. Olwin, sec'y The Better Business Bureau of Indianapolis in his address on "Better Business" called attention to the Bureau's purpose: Truth in advertising, cleaner and better business, stating that "honesty is the best policy as it shows a profit in the cash drawer."

Sec'y Chas. Quinn of the Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n reviewed the activities of his ass'n.

Bennett Taylor, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions presented the report of the Committee, and the following resolutions were adopted without opposition:

Resolutions.

Endorse Governor's Action for Order at Coal Mines.

All are familiar with the horrible details of the recent destruction of life and property by the coal miners of Williamson county, Illinois, where more than a score of American citizens were murdered because they were willing to work in the mines abandoned by local members of the United Mine Workers of America, whose conception of duty as American citizens is so beclouded by prejudice and anarchistic theories and teachings that they are no longer worthy of the name of good citizens and are a menace to our civil government. Reports of the massacre included the women whose acts were, if possible, more fiendish than their brutal husbands and fathers, all of which causes honest men of all walks of life to hang their heads in shame and especially when no word of condemnation or assurance comes from the leaders of the great organization of which these murderers are members in good standing.

The failure or purpose of the law enforcement officers of that State brings to our attention the acts of our own Governor McCray, who has taken timely action to prevent, if possible, a duplication of the outrages in this State. Orders have been issued by the Governor to the sheriffs and other proper officers of certain counties, that they will be held to a strict personal account and the strong arm of the law of this State will support them in the discharge of the legal duty with which they are charged. This timely action by the Governor has strengthened the purpose of the local authorities in their determination and vigilance and given the citizens of the State assurance that anarchy, murder and riot will not be tolerated. All good citizens endorse and will support the Governor in his efforts to spare this State the humiliation and disgrace that is the portion of our sister State on the West. Therefore be it

RESOLVED: That we, the Grain Dealers of Indiana, in convention, this day do hereby extend to Governor McCray our approval and commendation for his action, and promise to be of assistance in the accomplishment of his purpose to maintain peace and prevent murder, rapine and wanton destruction of property as has been accomplished in Williamson county, Illinois.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this statement and resolution to Governor McCray and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, as expressive of our views, hopes and desires in the interest of humanity, civil government and the fair name of Indiana.

Condemn Blocs and Class Legislation.

WHEREAS, Congress has for some years manifested a willingness to recognize legislative blocs and promulgate class legislation, some of which has recently been adjudged unconstitutional and void, and

WHEREAS, One of the Indiana Congressmen recently inveighed against such legislation in a forceful address delivered in New York, in which he said among other things, "We are threatened with the peril of becoming a conglomeration of groups and blocs." He then

made an appeal for Nationalism and Americanism and Patriotism in place of selfishness that seeks class advantages and privileges. "This nation has become great because of the unity of purpose of its citizens. We have worked together to promote the ends of liberty and justice. Our forefathers took a broadminded view of the future when they laid the foundations on which we have built. But what we have erected is a single structure and not a series of independent buildings. We must continue to pull together, to work for a common purpose if the United States is to continue to increase in strength and influence and the Flag is to mean what it should to the world.

"Those who are organizing themselves into blocs and groups for the purpose of accomplishing selfish aims through united effort probably have not always considered just what that means. They are seeking, usually, to gain for themselves something at the expense of their fellow citizens. This is not only selfishness but it is un-American and unworthy of patriots. True Americanism means—all for one and one for all."

RESOLVED, That we endorse and heartily commend the sentiments expressed by the Congressman, not only the people in general, but to the great legislative bodies of the country that have too frequently been subjected to the influence and pressure of blocs and classes to the end that the courts alone have saved the people from the baneful influence of some legislation designed for the advancement of the interest of the classes against the masses.

Endorse American Merchant Marine.

WHEREAS, Measures are pending in Congress for the promotion of the Merchant Marine of America, the service of which will greatly benefit the producers and handlers of agricultural products, the surplus of which must find markets beyond the seas, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the grain dealers of Indiana in convention at Indianapolis this day, do heartily endorse and urge the legislation necessary to give us a strong and efficient merchant marine service.

Railroad Strike—Look Out.

WHEREAS, The Public Press carries information indicating the probabilities of a railroad employees' strike involving over 400,000 employees which, if effective, will greatly embarrass transportation for a period of indefinite time and make it quite difficult for grain dealers to handle the oncoming wheat crop, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urge our people to be ever mindful of this threatened disaster in the execution of contracts of sale or purchase, this being designed only as a precautionary reference to the subject in the interest of the whole trade and the first handlers in particular.

Urge Bidders to Buy Wheat on Basis No. 1.

WHEREAS, The Government has promulgated uniform grades for grain and directed the use of same by all who handle grain in interstate commerce, and

WHEREAS, Most receivers and wholesale buyers of wheat insist upon buying on the basis of "No. 2 or better" which practice is a violation in principle of the grading system and if made generally effective will destroy one of the real purposes of our grading system, viz, not enable buyers from producers to buy No. 1 wheat either as a regular or premium grade, hence no inducement for the farmers to grow and deliver better wheat, Therefore be it



More of the Dealers Attending the Mid-Summer Meeting of the Indiana Ass'n.

RESOLVED, That this Association request and strongly urge all buyers of track grain for export or otherwise to purchase same on the grades with No. 1 as the basis and that all country dealers do the same and insist upon making all their sales on the same basis. The Secretary is hereby directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., and to the grain Markets and Exchanges of this country, with request that the same be given publicity therein, and the request be complied with by all members of such Exchanges.

Service to Farmers.

WHEREAS, Many farmers have been misinformed about the profits as well as the losses incurred in handling grain and many of our dealers have not realized the importance of acquainting them with the situation, we hereby recommend that all our members make it a business to take their farmer customers into their confidence and keep them advised as to market conditions and otherwise form and maintain a closer co-operation with them, making service the real basis of such co-operation.

A Sharp Slap for the Bureaucrats.

WHEREAS, The Federal Trade Commission has made recommendations that Congress should enact such a law as will place all terminal and other storage elevators and warehouses under the ownership of the railroads, thus manifesting anew the greatly to be deplored tendency on the part of Federal Agencies to further interfere with and revolutionize the business of the country to the end that personal and private interests shall be stifled and subordinated to Bureaucratic dictation and control, and further menacing the already tardy return of the common carriers of the country to a pre-war normal condition, which will be more speedily accomplished if the departments of government were less active in hatching up chimerical schemes for the control and regulation of various business interests that have efficiently and faithfully served the people and will continue so to do if governmental agencies will pursue a policy of "hands off", Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Grain Dealers of Indiana hereby express their disapproval of the method of railroad ownership and control of public elevators and public storage of the country as recommended by the Federal Trade Commission, and we earnestly hope the governmental agencies of every character will recognize the value and importance of President Harding's declaration that what we want is less government in business and more business in government and recognizing this as a sound American doctrine, put same into practice.

Norman O. Davis.

WHEREAS, Death has again visited our Association and taken from us one of the members of the Board of Managers, in the person of Mr. Norman O. Davis of Frankfort, who had been ill for some years prior to his death, and while attending our last Annual Convention was forced to leave and enter the hospital, from which he was taken home and passed away at the age of 49, leaving a widow and three children to mourn his loss. Dick was one of our good men, ever courteous and obliging and active in the Ass'n field. His call to his last reward was met by the same cheerful spirit that was characteristic of his life. His home people referred to his death in the following manner:

"His home life was one of happy serenity, his business life was one of success. He served his day and generation dutifully, cheerfully and well, and one can but feel that he found sweet peace that brought the final pause to his long and patient suffering."

"Wherever that tribunal of Almighty God may be, before whose august bar the souls of those who leave us are ascended, the spirit of Dick Davis will be welcomed by the merciful messengers of heaven. His heritage in service has been splendid and he has promise of a richer reward there. And who could say that this kindly man has not left behind a beautiful and blessed heritage for the days spent in this mortal world?" Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Association and each member hereby express their sorrow at his untimely death and extend to the family the sincere sympathy of all.

Benjamin B. Minor.

WHEREAS, Mr. Benjamin B. Minor, one of our former members and for a lifetime engaged in the grain business in Illinois and Indianapolis, met with the final summons while sojourning in California, at the age of 81 years. Mr. Minor for more than 20 years was a director of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and gave of his time and talent to the upbuilding of this market. He was successful in business, courteous and obliging. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the sympathy of this organization and all its members is extended to the surviving members of Mr. Minor's family.

O. S. Stewart.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from his earthly abode Mr. O. S. Stewart of the firm of Smith & Stewart of Waveland, Ind., whose membership in this Ass'n was appreciated and the personal worth and character of the man was a benediction to the members of

the trade who were favored by a personal acquaintance with him, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Ass'n hereby extends its sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased and his business associates.

Advise Country Buyers of New Factors in Grading of New Crops.

WHEREAS, It is often the case that peculiar characteristics of a crop just matured develop that affect the grade thereof, and

WHEREAS, These characteristics are sometimes of a character that are technical or not readily observed by country dealers and producers, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n petition the Enforcement Division of the Grain Standards Act to use all of the facilities at its command to quickly disseminate information, of this character and the predominate determining factors in the grading of such crops to the trade in general as early in the movement of the crop as possible.

The resolution protesting against the provisions of the reconignment tariffs adopted by the Ohio Ass'n and published in the Journal for June 25th was adopted.

The speakers, the Board of Trade and the Indianapolis grain dealers were thanked and Secretary Riley congratulated on his early recovery.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Banquet.

On Thursday evening the grain dealers attended a banquet and entertainment in the roof garden of the Hotel Severin.

After the dinner, only one address was given and that was on the financial and business situation of the world, by Dick Miller, president of the City Trust Co. of Indianapolis. He covered the subject fully, expressing his convictions in a most forceful style, saying in part that he believed that business has been getting better for the past four months and will continue to do so, as the darkest days are past. He stated that an accurate idea of the condition of business could be obtained by a careful study over a period of months of the New York Stock market, and a steady rise in stocks was a barometer of better business. That the United States cannot live alone from the rest of the world, and that the proposed tariff on imports would force it to do so was his reason for denouncing the proposed tariff on incoming agricultural products. In closing he stated that in the future there would be a noticeable increase in the consolidation of group industries and thru this grouping all industries in connected lines would benefit.

The entertainment provided during the banquet and after Mr. Miller's talk consisted of singing, ballet dancing and a clever monologue by a second Julian Eltinge.

One and all, the 141 persons present unanimously voted it a very successful evening.

Convention Notes.

Total registration amounted to 187.

The Indiana Seed Co. distributed pencils.

From Buffalo came I. W. McConnell of the McConnell Grain Corp.

From Chicago came U. D. Moore, representing the Millers National Ins. Co.

Cincinnati was well represented, there being present C. S. Custer, W. B. Riley, R. H. Brown and L. McLaughlin.

J. M. Bell, representing Bauer Bros. Co. of Springfield, O., distributed collapsible knives—a very handy pocket piece.

New samples of wheat, received by Sec'y Riley, were on display at the registration table, great interest being taken in them by shippers.

In charge of registration was C. B. Sinex, of the Grain Dealers Nat'l Fire Ins. Co., ably assisted by W. E. Hart of the National Elvtr. Co.

Will wonders never cease? Bill Cummings and Joe Doering—those Toledo cut-ups—were discovered while in the act of devouring chocolate ice cream sodas. This surely is a sign of a deteriorating world, and it was that fellow Camper that discovered them. Was he, too, helping to establish the eighth wonder of the world?

Bert Boyd had his usual assortment of tricks, giving away spring ring puzzles and clear Havana cigars, a la Macbeth. He also

conducted a guessing contest on the number of kernels of corn in a jar. There were 5,283 kernels in the jar, a com'te counting them when the contest was over. Wm. Means, Lebanon, Ind., received first prize, a beautifully bound book entitled "Four Swallows," by J. B. Corn. His guess was 5,555. Mrs. H. H. King, Anderson, Ind., received second prize, a "No Jar" rubber clock. Her guess was 5,000 kernels.

Shippers in attendance were: Robt. Alexander, Lafayette; Chas. S. Anderson, Stockwell; F. J. Baird, Kewanee; W. B. Barton, Ridgeville; W. J. Borrow, Ossian; R. A. Burns, Mulberry; L. P. Burnside, Boggstown; V. O. Chance, Lewisville; Chas. N. Clark, Kempton; H. C. Clark, Lebanon; N. Claybaugh, Frankfort; C. Cunningham, Hobbs; O. A. and E. A. Davis, Michigantown; J. G. Doan, Clark's Hill; E. E. Elliott, Muncie; J. G. Fox, Manilla; B. W. Furr, Fortville; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester; J. Gookins, Allgood; Wm. Graves, Millgrove; Chas. Hankins, Markleville; Carl Harvey, Farmers Station; C. Hedworth, Romney; John T. Higgins, Dayton; F. Hinshaw, Hortonville; E. Hutchinson, Arlington; C. C. Jackson, Galveston; H. H. King, Arcadia; Otto Lefforge, Moran; Peter Lux, Shelbyville; Geo. N. Malsbarry, New Carlisle; D. G. McFadden, Raub; W. Means, Lebanon; V. W. Moore, Rosston; R. H. Northway, Montmorenci; E. C. Ogle, Frankfort; W. W. Pearson, Upland; C. O. Powell, Knightstown; C. S. Reed, Elwood; Geo. W. Rohm, Rockville; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; C. N. Scott, Bunker Hill; J. A. Scott, Atlanta; Frank Sellars, Forest; J. H. Shields, Seymour; O. O. Smith, McCordsville; J. C. Wilson, Russellville; S. S. Walton, Atlanta; H. E. Waltz, New Palatine.

QUEBEC a grain shipping port is suggested in a letter to the Minister of Marine & Fisheries of Canada, by T. M. Kirkwood, pres of the Kirkwood Steamship Co., who states that he would like to have a private company take over merchant marine ships and make Quebec a big grain shipping port. He says also, that the merchant marine is losing millions of dollars each year, and that 80 per cent of the grain of Canada is exported via United States. If his plan would go thru, it would make Quebec a large shipper of grain via these privately owned merchant marine ships. His plan also provides for large elevators at Quebec, Halifax, England and in Italy.

Less Government in Business.

That there has been enough talk about less government in business, and that this slogan should now be translated into action is plain from the following extract from *Doings in Grain* at Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has been requested by the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. to communicate with its Congressmen, making known to them that it is opposed to a bill that has been introduced down there that would set up the Federal government in the insurance business, provided, of course, this Chamber is in agreement with the policy that there should be "less government in business."

The bill in question has in view the form of compensation insurance the employer in the District of Columbia must use. He is given no option—he must take government insurance.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is in fact a believer in the policy of "less government in business." In fact, we feel that it is a stronger and more consistent believer in that policy than the man who enunciated it.

The Chamber, along with a great many other business organizations, has had occasion to protest against the passage of legislation on the ground that there should be "less government in business," but they never got anywhere that you could notice with their protests, so we personally have gotten out of the habit of thinking that a slogan like that is anything more than a phrase to conjure with. Certain results, having more or less to do with, and not entirely alien to the idea of placing people who are qualified to cast votes, in a pleasant frame of mind, are brought about. The sound is pleasing and tickles the ear, but as to its having any real, honest-to-goodness meaning, except we take the word "less" to have the meaning of the word "more," we don't believe it has any.

And when we consider how much use there is in going down to Washington, dragging that poor, meaningless combination of words, "less government in business," along like a disowned child that you are trying to return to its parents—why, it's much better to go fishing, for the kid is sure to land in an orphan asylum.

Feedstuffs

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—The Williamsburg Feed Co. will discontinue business here.

SOUTH TACOMA, WASH.—The Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. is erecting a \$50,000 feed mill.

OAKVILLE, IA.—W. T. Lewis, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, has opened a new feed store.

HELENA, MONT.—The T. C. Power Co. has completed the installation of an up-to-date feed plant at its elvtr.

LEES SUMMIT, MO.—Arthur Marshall, Raytown, has succeeded C. M. O'Connell as mgr. of the Lees Summit Wholesale Feed and Flour Co.

FOSTORIA, O.—The Parched Wheat Co. incorporated for \$50,000 by E. W. Allen, Geo. E. Schroth, B. M. Solomon, M. A. Thomas and F. Harrison.

EUGENE, ORE.—Elmer Paine, mgr. of the Eugene Mill & Elvtr. Co. purchased an interest in the Beaver Feed Mills, Inc. and became sales manager July 1.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—A. W. Bosworth, for the past seven years with the Corno Mills Co., has resigned his position to become feed sales mgr. for the American Hominy Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Falls City Cereal Mills incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. Incorporators are W. T. Lewis, W. B. Wilkinson and J. W. Williams.

DALLAS, TEX.—M. W. Sleight of Cuero and this place has registered the word "CACK-ELO" in large black letters as trade mark No. 153,413 for describing poultry feeds.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Parry Products Co. manufacturer of feed, has changed its capitalization to consist of \$225,000 of preferred stock and 4,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Economy Feed Co. incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in feed, flour, hay and grain. Incorporators are Henry Hahn and Louis M. Hahn.

CEREAL, PA.—The Jersey Cereal Co. which has been considering the establishment of a \$2,000,000 western plant has decided to hold the matter of building in abeyance for possibly a year.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas P. Kelly, for 13 years with the Quaker Oats Co. as their flour and feed representative, is now feed mgr. in charge of the New York office of Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago.

CLARKSBURG, VA.—The United Feed Stores incorporated for \$100,000 by J. M. Frame, Charleston; R. A. Frame, Geo. M. Brase, E. E. Bobbitt of Clarksburg and C. C. Nesselrode of Shinnston.

CAMPBELLSBURG, IND.—The Campbellsburg Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$12,000 to deal in flour, meal and feed. Directors are A. L. Freed, O. P. Zink, E. R. Myers, Carl Myers and D. S. McElroy.

DELTA, UTAH.—Creditors of the National Feed Mills held a meeting recently to determine whether or not plans can be made for the liquidation of the company's debts, and the concern again be put on its feet. Lack of capital is said to be the cause of its downfall.

DAVENPORT, IA.—A. J. Weber, mgr. of the plant here of the Purity Oats Co., has resigned that position and will be connected with a hardware company hereafter. Mr. Weber had been with the Purity Co. for ten years and was connected with C. M. Rich, original head of the company in the management. Mr. Rich became head of the oats milling division of the Purity Co. when the American Hominy Co. purchased the plant.

Centralized Buying of Feed Not Helping the Farmer.

[From Address by R. W. Chapin Before Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.]

I agree with Prof. Babcock that the farmer or anyone else has a perfect right to put his money into a feed business, but what he has entirely omitted is the known fact that in the organization of the so-called Co-operative Grange League Federation, State employees directed by him, namely, county farm bureau agents, spent the time and money of the taxpayers in the formation of this private enterprise. We are taxpayers in the state of New York all of us, and our money was used to organize a system that is openly designed to destroy us, if possible.

All kinds of specious arguments were used to sell stock to the unwilling farmers. First, coercion, or social pressure, brought by his neighbors; next, glaring misrepresentation of facts, such arguments being along the following lines: That the feed dealer was robbing the farmer; that this new organization would buy grain direct from the Western farmer and sell it direct to the Eastern farmer without any middleman's charges and at an enormous saving. These statements are almost sickening when you consider that New York State farmers buy dairy feeds chiefly and that these are the by-products of corporations. What Western grain comes into New York state is ground by large mills before it is ready to feed.

The third claim was that the farmers were being cheated with adulterated and low grade feeds and the G. L. F. would see to it that they got pure feeds.

It is currently reported that during the first year of the G. L. F. many lots of doubtful quality grain were bought and sold by them. Only a few months ago Prof. Babcock, in one of his addresses to farmers, stated that the object of the G. L. F. was to get the farmers pure feeds. Now we observe the astounding fact that the G. L. F., which has always proclaimed its high ideals, is merchandising and selling a private feed which is advertised as containing 32 per cent low grade materials, namely, ground weed seeds and chaff. This feed is advertised to have the approval of Prof. Savage of the New York State College of Agriculture, who had seen and endorsed the formula. It is obvious to anyone that Prof. Savage never fed any of this feed, and that he knows nothing about the results of feed made with this formula and that he is simply recommending it to be a "good fellow" and get the approval of some of the farmer leaders and their followers. The manifest impropriety of a state college professor lending his printed endorsement to any proprietary feed is manifest. Colleges are not maintained to help the sale of articles which are produced for private gain, even if they do have open formulas.

Farmers Worse Off.—The farmers are the customers of the feed dealer and we are all anxious to see them succeed and make money and we look with dismay on the present state of affairs; and conditions seem to be getting worse instead of better. It seems to us there is a large body of unnecessary expense being superimposed on the cost of selling milk, and it is very doubtful whether the building of unnecessary manufacturing plants and their purchase is wise.

Our members have told us that in Delaware County alone farmers have owed them at least a million and a quarter dollars, or about \$20 per cow. If this ratio prevails throughout the state, and it must certainly be the same in one county as another, then the farmers in New York state must owe the feed dealers not less than twenty-five millions of dollars, many of these accounts long due. If the farmer cannot pay his feed bills, how can he afford to put 10 per cent of his gross income into fixed investments like manufacturing plants. It looks to us, as dealers, that it is our money he is investing. Apparently in other sections, where they are not doing this, the farmers are getting just as much money for their milk as they are here without the enormous expense for managers, clerks, solicitors, agents and all the attendant expenses that go with them.

We have noticed that in order to succeed, retail co-operatives or independents have got to buy of the cheapest seller. In other words, they have got to be efficient and know where and when to buy. If they tie themselves up by contract with some self-appointed wholesale buying organization like the G. L. F., then they are doomed to failure, in my judgment, because the G. L. F. cannot sell them any cheaper and very often not as cheaply as hundreds of other competitors in the wholesale business.

Appeal to Spurious Class Loyalty.—It is a mighty poor business where you have to appeal to class loyalty to get a man to buy of you when your prices are higher than they ought to be as shown by competing quotations. It is a very spurious brand of loyalty besides, because the loyalty consists of simply contributing the salaries of a lot of office holders who have no money at all invested in their business. I am told that the average farmer stockholder of the G. L. F. has from \$5 to \$25 invested, on which he is told he will get 6 per cent. Suppose the average investment is \$10 with 60c dividend per year, which has not been

earned so far. Then if the farmer buys two tons of feed and pays a loyalty premium of \$2 per ton, it will wipe out his whole investment in a couple of years and he would be worse off than when he started.

Whenever a co-operative has a local or complete monopoly, then they are just like the United States post office. No one can see the books or understand; no one has any idea of what it costs to do business. We only know that they never make any money and we have a strong suspicion that some private agency could do the business for half the cost. We may have strong reasons for maintaining the privacy of the post office, but general business has got to be done along efficient lines or our country will not accumulate any capital.

We consider the G. L. F. an unnecessary and additional cost imposed upon the feed buyer in the state of New York. Their chief argument is that they can do business cheaper than other wholesalers, but when you look at their salary list and expenses it is plain that they cannot do business as cheaply. The farmers are not getting their feed any cheaper now than before the G. L. F. started.

"AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE DEFINITIONS" is a 15-page brochure by the National Foreign Trade Council, which A. P. Husband, sec'y of the Millers National Federation, is distributing to exporting millers, and which is well worthy the study of all exporters, making clear just what is meant by F.O.B.; F.A.S.; C. & F.; C.I.F.; and L.C.L. The New York Produce Exchange has adopted these definitions.

A CASE ARISING out of the commercial transactions conducted by the Australian government during the war is before the high court on appeal from the South Australian supreme court. During the 1916 and 1917 harvests, 42,000,000 bus. of wheat were delivered to the South Australian pool. About 5,000,000 bus. valued at 2,000,000 pounds were destroyed by weather and mice. The chief point of the case is whether there is any cause for action. It is contended that acts of the government were part of the defense of the Empire and carried no obligations of trading operation.

New Mayor of Winnipeg is Member of Grain Trade.

Frank O. Fowler has been chosen Chief Magistrate of Winnipeg, Man.

For many years he has been a faithful worker as alderman of the city and for a considerable period he presided over the Finance Com'te at the City Hall, and it is due largely to his good work that Winnipeg's credit situation is as satisfactory as it is today.

His connection with the grain trade has been marked by the activity he has shown in his enterprises. Mr. Fowler was at one time manager of the Clearing House Ass'n and for a longer time was sec'y of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n. At present he is a director of the ass'n, and 29th mayor of the city.



Frank O. Fowler, Winnipeg, Man., Mayor-Elect of Winnipeg.

Seeds

BLANDING, UTAH.—F. S. Lyman has invented an alfalfa seed cleaner, designed to remove dodger. It has been perfected on a commercial basis.

THE FARM BURO and the Ohio Seed Improvement Ass'n intend to inaugurate an advertising campaign for the seeding of right kind of seed in Ohio this fall.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Grain and Hay Exchange is considering the adoption or rules for the grading of buckwheat. These rules as yet have not been entirely decided upon or adopted.—F. J. Vasek, Sec'y.

THE LARROWE MILLING Co. held an enthusiastic sales convention at Toledo and Detroit, June 5-8. Representatives from all parts of the country were present and problems of the trade were discussed.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The W. Atlee Burpee Co. has registered the words "Burpee's Seeds Grow" as trademark No. 163,669 for vegetable seeds, flower seeds, field seeds, bulbs, roots and plants.

LA PARKE, PA.—The La Parke Seed & Plant Co. has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital of \$350,000. L. M. Keeker, Paradise, Pa., M. D. E. Fisher, Grover C. Scott, La Parke, Pa., are the incorporators.

TOLEDO, O.—This has been a quiet week in the seed market. Very few reports, indicating general favorable conditions. Most sections have had rains since hay crop has been cut, giving seed crop a good start. Size of crop is dependent upon weather conditions during the next two months.—Southworth & Co.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Amendments were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce for the rules governing the inspection and grading of grain sorghums, substituting the rules suggested by the Dept. of Agriculture. These rules provide for ten classes as follows: 1, kafir; 2, milo; 3, durra; 4, feterita; 5, darso; 6, freed sorgo; 7, brown kaoliang; 8, Schrock kafir; 9, shallu and 10, mixed.

THOUSANDS of bushels of soy beans have been lost by improper handling immediately after threshing. It is not safe to store soy beans in a solid bin that is too deep to allow them to be stirred conveniently. Where only small lots of seed are handled, the threshed grain is sometimes put into loosely woven burlap sacks, about 1½ bushels of seed per sack. These sacks are then set in rows, with space between each row. If the beans begin to heat, they can be stirred by reversing the ends of the sacks, and in this way loss will usually be avoided. When soy beans are kept in stacks until well along in the winter, heating usually does not occur.

Receipts and Shipments of Seeds.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1921, were as follows:

| FLAXSEED | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|
| | Receipts— 1922 | 1921 | Shipments— 1922 | 1921 |
| Chicago, bus..... | 27,000 | 45,000 | | |
| Duluth, bus..... | 166,854 | 657,611 | 40,554 | 932,315 |
| Milwaukee, bus..... | 106,950 | 35,880 | 22,950 | 1,760 |
| Ft. William..... | 82,325 | 194,613 | 199,056 | 379,995 |
| CLOVER | | | | |
| Chicago, lbs..... | 169,000 | 164,000 | 147,000 | 159,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs..... | 59,650 | 3,738 | 646,683 | 227,055 |
| TIMOTHY | | | | |
| Chicago, lbs..... | 472,000 | 1,088,000 | 336,000 | 547,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs..... | 11,710 | 463,106 | 432,942 | 112,373 |
| OTHER GRASS SEEDS | | | | |
| Chicago, lbs..... | 1,413,000 | 552,000 | 405,000 | 554,000 |
| Wichita..... | 1,200 | | 1,200 | |
| KAFIR AND MILO. | | | | |
| Kansas City, bus.... | 212,300 | 643,500 | 308,000 | 339,000 |
| Wichita, bus..... | 22,800 | 7,000 | 22,000 | 7,000 |

New Process for Seed Cleaning.

Centrifugal force is utilized in the new process to separate seeds, according to E. D. Eddy in *Scientific Agriculture*. A carrier with a specific gravity, intermediate between the gravity of the seeds to be separated, is introduced with the seeds in a rapidly revolving bowl, the seeds that are lighter than the liquid being forced to the center and those that are heavier are thrown to the outer edge. Regulating the density of the liquid brings under perfect control the proportions of the seeds going into the light and heavy separations. Centrifugal action is again employed in removing the liquid from the cleaned seeds, which are then dried in an air drier. The time consumed in cleaning the seed is about three minutes, while from 30 to 45 minutes are required to thoroughly dry the seed afterwards.

Second Day of Annual Meeting of Northwest Ass'n.

On the second day of the meeting of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at Great Falls, Mont., great interest was reached in the heated discussion of elevator storage and handling charges.

The present rate of storage is 2½ cents a bushel for 15 days, which all dealers present agreed was insufficient to cover the cost. Some advocated raising the charge to 7½ cents while the majority favored a raise to 5 cents a bushel. The storage charges and handling charges are soon to be fixed by the Commissioner of Agriculture so a com'te of six was appointed to take the matter up with John M. Davis of Helena, chief of the divisions of grain standards and marketing, state Dept. of Agriculture. The members of the com'te are J. R. Swift, Lewistown, chairman; L. L. Dean, Conrad; J. W. Sherwood, Great Falls; D. W. Hunter, Broadview; T. W. Hall, Minneapolis and S. L. Crane, Belt.

Other matters brot up in general discussion were the justice of the state legislative act which provides that grain dealers put up bonds for the handling of grain, the summer tillage question and the grasshopper plague.

Pres. P. W. Brown then appointed a com'te to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Officers elected were: P. W. Brown, re-elected pres.; W. G. Kirkpatrick, vice-pres. Directors are: J. E. Patton, A. J. Maly, Ben Fisher and L. L. Dean.

The entertainment included trips to Giant Springs, Rainbow Falls, Big Falls of the Missouri and other points of interest, in the afternoon.

At night a banquet was tendered by the grain men of Great Falls at the Meadow Lark Country Club, where everyone enjoyed themselves thoroly, following which the meeting came to a close.

For a report of the first day's session, refer to page 854 of the Grain Dealers Journal for June 25.

Consolidation of Agriculture Buros.

It being apparent that there are too many overlapping government buros working on the same questions without co-ordination of effort and without knowledge of the results separately accomplished a movement has gained headway to abolish some of these useless buros or to combine them with others doing similar work.

It was strongly urged that the U. S. Buro of Markets be placed in the Department of Commerce, instead of the Department of Agriculture; but when this was proposed, Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, hastily objected and combined his Buro of Markets with the Buro of Crop Estimates and the Office of Farm Management under the new name of Buro of Agricultural Economics, a change that went into effect July 1.

DECIMAL package differentials have been issued for the state of Texas effective June 19, by the Millers' National Federation.

Radiographs

GILTNER, NEB.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a radio receiving set.

LAKEFIELD, MINN.—The Quevli Grain Co. has equipped its plant with a radiophone.

ANDERSON, IND.—A radiophone was recently installed in the plant of the Wellington Mfg. Co.

ERWIN, TENN.—The flour and feed mill of the Acme Mill & Feed Co. burned on June 27. Fire loss is estimated at \$15,000.

ULYSSES, NEB.—A radio outfit has been installed in the office of the Staplehurst Grain Co., by Walter Zillig, mgr.

HAVELOCK, IA.—We have just completed installing a radio receiving set and get the markets from Omaha four and five times a day.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., J. L. Miller, mgr.

INSTALLATION of the radio on railroad trains may be contemplated in the near future. With the radio it would be possible for the crew to keep in touch at all times with all stations along the right of way, thereby insuring the safety of those who have entrusted their lives to their care.

RADIO BEACONS, to send out warning signals to ships in time of fog and heavy weather, will be installed at Boston, Nantucket, Cape Charles, Columbia river and Puget sound, according to the department of commerce. From these stations, broadcasting will be done whereby any ship can determine its exact location, if it is equipped with the radio direction finder.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Callanan Bros. have started to broadcast the daily closing prices from the station of the Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co. whose station is known as W. G. R., wave length 485 meters. At 4:30 standard time the closing prices of Chicago and Buffalo markets will be broadcasted. If this service proves of value, the market will be broadcasted at intervals of the day later on.

No Redress for Coal Price Fixing.

The Supreme Court of the United States on May 29, 1922, dismissed the appeal of the Morrisdale Coal Co. from a ruling of the Court of Claims.

The Court held that the petitioner seeks to hold the government answerable for making a rule that it saw fit to obey. Making the rule was not a taking and no law-making power promises by implication to make good losses that may be incurred by obedience to its commands, the Court said. No claim that the price received was not a fair one is made. Considerably stronger facts are therefore necessary before a promise of indemnity from the government can be implied, the Court declared.

The petitioner, a coal operator, had contracts from June to November, 1918, at \$4.50 a ton. The Fuel Administration during this period fixed the price of such coal as the petitioner had at \$3.304 and compelled the operator to divert certain tonnage to certain industries. The government did not take the coal to its own use. The price fixing was done under authority of the Act of Congress dated August 10, 1917, providing in part that the prices fixed should not invalidate contracts previously made in good faith in which prices were fixed. Petitioner contends that a contract on the part of the government must be implied both from the statute and by virtue of the fifth amendment to the constitution, on the ground that its property was taken for public use.

In the case of the Pine Hill Coal Co. the Court also ruled against the petitioner, altho in this case there was the further fact that as a result of keeping to the government-fixed prices the petitioner's receipts actually were less than the cost of production. Petitioner relied upon Section 25 of the Act of August 10, 1917, but the Court held that a liability is not to be imposed upon the government without clear words.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Texarkana, Ark.—Until further notice we will not operate our office here, as recently advised. —Edwin Fore.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—W. T. Oglesby of the Oglesby Food Stores Co. and L. H. Bowen, pres. of the Bowen-Romer Flour Mills of Independence, Kan., have organized and are operating a new flour and grain company here.

Little Rock, Ark.—The warehouse, offices and the two elvtrs. of the Hayes Grain & Commission Co. were burned June 26, causing a loss estimated at \$125,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have started in the warehouse, which is built of corrugated iron over timber. C. E. Hayes, pres. of the company, has already announced that the plant will be rebuilt on the same site.

CALIFORNIA

Salinas, Cal.—The elvtr. being erected here by the California Farm Buro Elvtr. Corp. will have a capacity of 50,000 bus., with fifteen bins, 56 feet high and a cupola 82 feet high. It will be equipped with a 35-h. p. motor, a wagon and truck air-controlled dump, cleaner, barley clipper and barley roller. Plans are also being made for the erection of a 40x40 warehouse.

CANADA

Stamford, Ont.—The Stamford Mlg. Co., Ltd., has been reorganized and incorporated for \$100,000 and will hereafter be known as the McLeod Mlg. Co.

Montreal, Que.—The Joseph Ward Co. has bot a Randolph Grain Drier to be used in drying a boat load of wheat that was sunk in the St. Lawrence River at Cardinal, Ont.

Ft. William, Ont.—The erection of a grain elvtr. is being contemplated here. Peter Verigin head of the Doukhobor sect in Western Canada, has already submitted a proposition.

Ottawa, Ont.—At a session of the House of Commons, a request that a terminal elvtr. be established at this place was brot up by T. L. Church, Conservative member for North Toronto. Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said the matter would be considered.

Toronto, Ont.—The elvtrs., flour mills and chopping mill of the Pfeffer Mlg. Co. were badly damaged by fire recently which caused a loss of about \$100,000. The plant was heavily loaded with grain and flour at the time which is also a total loss. Operations can not be resumed for some time.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—A wind storm in this part of the country the latter part of June which caused the death of several persons and damage estimated at \$2,000,000, destroyed the plants of the Premier Grain Elvtr. & Mlg. Co., the Metcalf Mlg. Co., Ltd., and the Forsythe Elvtr. Co. at this place.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—R. P. Quest recently succeeded H. F. Rover as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Boulder, Colo.—A petition of bankruptcy was recently filed against the Boulder Mlg. & Elvtr. Co.

Deer Trail, Colo.—The Deer Trail Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is contemplating establishing two loading stations in this vicinity.

IDAHO

Boise, Idaho.—W. J. Selby, F. H. Copeland, T. H. Aiken and W. H. Stuart, who have been conducting the business known as the Eagle Mercantile & Mlg. Co., have dissolved the partnership. Aiken and Stuart will conduct the milling business, which will be known as the Eagle Mlg. Co., and the mercantile business will be known as the Eagle Mercantile Co., to be operated by Messrs. Copeland, Stuart and Aiken.

ILLINOIS

Roseville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co., of which C. W. Langdon is mgr., is planning to erect a new office.

McNulta, Ill.—Alton G. DeLong's elvtr. was slightly damaged by fire on June 12 which was caused by lightning.

Bowman (Brocton p. o.), Ill.—We expect to rebuild our elvtr. next spring.—Brocton Elvtr. Co., W. C. Price.—The plant was burned on July 1.

Lanesville, Ill.—Harry E. Pickrell is the successor of Jesse Pickrell as mgr. of the elvtr. of the Mansfield-Ford Grain Co.

Waggoner, Ill.—I am mgr. for the firm, Buscher & Carrico Grain Co., which has opened an elvtr. at this place.—Percy Voaden.—The elvtr. will be repaired.

Merritt, Ill.—Allen Chrisman recently purchased the plant of the defunct Merritt Farmers Elvtr. Co. for \$8,100 at a public sale.

Decatur, Ill.—The Consolidated Grain & Feed Co. is a new firm here, recently established by E. C. Rasbach and John Lump, formerly of Pana.

Good Hope, Ill.—The Good Hope Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently purchased A. C. Park's elvtr. here and R. J. Chipman will continue in charge.

Jacksonville, Ill.—C. O. Swift has again entered the grain business here, being buyer for Rosenbaum Bros. of Chicago, a position which he formerly held.

St. Francisville, Ill.—The St. Francisville Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently incorporated for \$15,000 by M. A. Morris, Thomas Kemp and J. E. Lingenfelder.

Riggston, Ill.—Charles Fawcett recently purchased the elvtr. here of the defunct Merritt Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Merritt, for the sum of \$12,000, at a public sale.

Hillsboro, Ill.—M. C. Holmes of the grain, feed, hay and live stock firm of Holmes & McDavid, has sold his interest in the business to J. L. McDavid, his partner.

Utica, Ill.—The Illinois Valley Grain Co., which was sold last year, has resumed operations on the same site it occupied previously. Geo. C. Dunaway is proprietor.

Delavan, Ill.—Wayne Bros. Grain Co. and W. J. Culbertson, who recently merged their elvtrs., to be operated under the name of the Wayne-Culbertson Grain Co., have incorporated for \$22,000.

Litchfield, Ill.—A local meeting of grain dealers was held here recently to consider crop and market conditions. Shippers from 27 towns were present and partook of a five course dinner at a leading cafe.

Gundy, Ill.—I have installed a grain blower here and am taking grain from the farmers in this section.—George L. Merritt, Alvin, Ill.—Mr. Merritt has been operating the elvtr. at Alvin since the first of the year.

Cisco, Ill.—William H. Kile, a grain dealer here, died of cancer on June 26. He is survived by his mother, his widow, four children and a brother. Mr. Kile was at one time mgr. of the elvtr. of the American Grain Co.

Hume, Ill.—The two elvtrs. here and those at Hildreth, McCown Sta. and Hughes Switch, of the National Elvtr. Co. have been taken over by Claude Turner and I. N. Cooley of Brocton, who will operate them under the name of the Hume Elvtr. Corp.

Downs, Ill.—Our East elvtr. has been remodeled for unloading and mixing by installing a Clark Power Shovel and belt conveyor from track to pit. The elevating capacity has been practically doubled by putting in V-type buckets and the elevating machinery is operated by the old type F-M Engine and the unloading equipment by Witte 16 h.p. Engine.—W. F. Peterson, mgr. Hasenwinkle Scholer Co.

New Philadelphia, Ill.—Ernest Helms recently resigned his position as mgr. of the elvtr. of the New Philadelphia Co-op. Grain Co.

Broadlands, Ill.—I am now mgr. for Paul Kuhn & Co. at this place, having succeeded J. Smith. R. Schmink takes my place at Riola (Georgetown p. o.).—L. Holivick.—Mr. Holivick was mgr. for the Kuhn Co. at Riola also.

Goodwine, Ill.—Charles H. Dury, a grain dealer at this place, is responsible for the capture of Weldon Riley of Harrodsburg, Ky., alleged post office robber, who is perhaps fatally wounded in his endeavor to escape Dury, who followed him in his car. The post office at this place and at Gifford had been broken into, and one of the robbers was caught. He later confessed and implicated Riley, who has lived in this vicinity for a year.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Memberships in the Board of Trade are selling at \$5,600.

The terminal elvtr. of Rosenbaum Bros. was slightly damaged by fire last month.

J. M. Levy, E. L. Hicks and H. B. Watson have been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Offices of the Sawers Grain Co. were recently established at Monmouth, Joliet, and Macomb, Ill., and Spencer and Ft. Dodge, Ia.

The pile driving on the new 1,250,000-bu. addition to the elvtr. of the Norris Grain Co. in south Chicago is complete. Excavating is now under way.

Martin J. Murray and Edwin G. Colwell were admitted as partners of the firm, Babcock, Rushton & Co., on July 1. Both were old employees of the company.

Leslie N. Perrin, formerly vice-pres. of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., has severed that connection and will hereafter be in charge of the cash grain department of the Washburn-Crosby Co. at Chicago.

The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. has absorbed the Rialto Elvtr. Co., buying the latter company's 1,000,000-bu. elvtr. here. The amount paid was \$489,500 and an incumbrance of \$90,000. The purchasing company increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 to effect the purchase. Frank L. Carey is pres.

Directors of the Board of Trade voted on June 20 to rescind the order which has been in effect since May 9, making deliveries of grain in cars on track valid tender on future contracts. The elvtr. situation has greatly improved since the emergency rule to take care of wheat to be delivered on May contracts was invoked.

A verdict was recently awarded to the defendant in the case of the Sawers Grain Co. against the Raub Grain Co., of Raub, Ind. Suit was brot against the latter company to recover the sum of \$56,417, which was said to have been due the Sawers Co. as the result of transactions of Lee Kelly, formerly the mgr. of the Raub Co., but who disappeared some time before the company failed.

John Dupee, formerly a well-known broker and Board of Trade operator, died June 5 in New York at the age of 81 years. He was a founder of Schwartz, Dupee & Co., one of the largest commission houses in the country, and was later a special partner of the firm, Charles G. Gates & Co. Both companies have been dissolved some years ago. Mr. Dupee is survived by his widow, two sisters and a son.

E. M. Fuller & Co., stock brokers, and members of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange, went into receivership June 27, with liabilities said to exceed \$3,000,000 and assets practically nil. The firm had an office in this city and several branch offices, the overhead expense of which ate up the commissions. Advances from New York are that the principal difficulty was caused by a bull movement in Mexican Petroleum stock, in which the company was caught "short."

William R. Parker, a well-known figure in the Illinois grain circles and a member of the Board of Trade for forty years, died July 5 after an attack of pneumonia. He and his brother, George G. Parker, were the founders of the grain commission firm known as George G. Parker & Bro. William Parker was also well known in the political world and was a clerk of the Criminal court for the last four years. He is survived by his widow, a son and two brothers. He was 60 years old.

Rosenbaum Bros. are replacing the steam power plant in the National Elvtr. with one 300-h.p. synchronous electric motor using commercial current. The fire pump is being replaced by one electrically driven. Between the large electric motor and the drive shaft is a magnetic clutch whereby the power can be thrown off instantly by pressing any one of three push buttons, one on the scale floor and two on the main floor.

In an endeavor to see and to show what their money has done, members of the Board of Trade paid a visit to Camp Algonquin on July 6, loaded with gifts and good spirits. The camp, an ideal spot on the Fox river about forty miles from Chicago, is kept up for the under-nourished poor and the Board has contributed about \$20,000 to its maintenance. More than 2,000 mothers and children are there yearly, and every dollar contributed to the cause is used for their comfort and well-being. The trip, which was arranged by the benevolent com'tee of the Board, was made by automobile. These business men then forgot their dignity and played the boy-and-girl games as tho they were one of them. Later refreshments were served and plans to keep the camp open all year and to enlarge the capacity to keep 1,200 more children were unfolded. The Chicago Dental Ass'n has pledged its aid and has already installed a dental chair for free treatment. The slogan of these big-hearted men is "Keep a Kid in the Kountry—It takes only 83 cents a day."

INDIANA

Falmouth, Ind.—Jacob Gross' grain elvtr. was entered by thieves recently.

Newcastle, Ind.—The Newcastle Elvtr. Co. contemplates installing an attrition mill.

Leiter's Ford, Ind.—Blue & Tinbey are the successors of L. J. Hoesel.—Blue & Tinbey.

Winchester, Ind.—The Goodrich Hay & Grain Co. has increased its capital stock to \$250,000.

Pendleton, Ind.—Albert Reep recently installed a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in his elvtr.

Lima, Ind.—H. H. Smith has been succeeded as mgr. of the Lima Elvtr. Co. by Willard Switzer.

Foraker (Wakarusa p. o.), Ind.—Foundation has been laid for the elvtr. planned by D. M. Firestone.

Sheridan, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., Chas. Smith, mgr., has installed a motor driven mill, No. 22 Unique.

Uniondale, Ind.—Plans are being made to reorganize the Equity Exchange at this place, of which G. E. Lesh is mgr.

Bargersville, Ind.—Claud Chisson of Delphi, has succeeded Miss Dalzell as mgr. of the plant of the Amo Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Connersville, Ind.—The Uhl-Snyder Mfg. Co. recently installed a scale and a McMillin Motor-Driven Wagon and Truck Dump.

Marion, Ind.—The south elvtr. of the Marion Co-op. Exchange has been sold to the Scientific Mfg. Co.—W. W. Pearson, Upland.

Linwood, Ind.—The Linwood Grain Co. was recently incorporated for \$12,000 by C. C. Barnes, Pearl Bright and E. H. Wasson.

Redkey, Ind.—Henry Adams has succeeded G. H. Watson as mgr. of the elvtrs. here and at Powers of the G. L. Watson Grain Co.

Clayton, Ind.—The driveway of the elvtr. of the Clayton Mfg. Co. has been rebuilt and a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump installed.

Alert, Ind.—The Blish Milling Co. bot the plant of the Kelley Flour & Grain Exchange here.—John A. Shields, sec'y, Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind.

Manson, Ind.—I noticed the item in the Journal regarding this place. I am the sole owner of the elvtr.—J. C. Jordan, Midway Elvtr., Colfax.—It was reported that Jordan & Wall had purchased S. Van Steenburg's elvtr.

Pierceville, Ind.—An engine and feed grinder were recently installed in the plant of the Pierceville Mill & Elvtr. Co. The sum of \$1,000 is being expended on improvements and the company paid 10% dividends on July 1 to stockholders.

Petersburg, Ind.—Construction of the new elvtr. for the Whitelock Mfg. Co., has been started and it is expected to be in readiness sometime during the summer.

Middletown, Ind.—We have bot the elvtr. of E. K. Sowash at this place and have taken possession.—Shirley Bros.—This firm was located at Dunkirk until recently.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Charles T. Johnson, owner of the Home Mill & Grain Co., recently purchased the Sunnyside Flour Mill of Evansville and has already taken possession.

Onward, Ind.—The plant and business of the Onward Elvtr. Co., which were recently sold at receiver's sale, is now known as the Onward Grain Co., with C. F. Cupe acting as mgr. The company has been incorporated for \$28,000.

Fairland, Ind.—Merrill Guild was married to Miss Lillian Kent of Mulberry and is on his honeymoon at the present time. He recently purchased J. S. Sellars' elvtr. here and on his return, will take up the duties of operating it.

Portland, Ind.—We are the successors of Russell & Co., having taken possession June 17.—Cartwright & Headington Co., W. D. Youst and C. White, mgrs.—Messrs Cartwright & Headington were partners in the business before purchasing it.

Rochester, Ind.—A. S. Wynn has succeeded B. F. Nofstger in the latter's grain and feed business. Mr. Nofstger is retiring from the business world altogether. Wynn, who has been his assistant, also purchased the lot, building, stocks and fixtures of the business, and has already taken possession.

Earl Park, Ind.—Flinn & Schluttenhofer have purchased from Ed. Childers, receiver for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., the plant of the company. The firm is composed of John Flinn, Sr., W. L. Flinn and Christian Schluttenhofer. W. L. Flinn will be in charge of business. He was formerly mgr. of the Flinn Grain Co.—Flinn & Schluttenhofer, W. L. Flinn, mgr.

Evansville, Ind.—Personal property of Wilbur Erskine, formerly pres. of the defunct Akin-Erskine Mfg. Co., was sold at a private auction the latter part of June by H. W. Voss, trustee in bankruptcy. The property amounted to \$22,885. Charles Erskine, who was vice-pres. of the company, and a son of Mr. Erskine, bot a 160-acre farm for \$8,410. The elvtr. and flour mill of the company were sold some time ago to Newton Kelsay.

IOWA

Ft. Madison, Ia.—The plant here of the Purity Oats Co. is to be closed.

Clutier, Ia.—We have installed a gas engine in our elvtr.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Montezuma, Ia.—J. Larson is contemplating the erection of a grain elvtr. here.

Vinton, Ia.—Our elvtr. has been given a new roof and painted.—J. K. Spike & Co.

Titonka, Ia.—Anton Holcomb has resigned his position as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Lincoln, Ia.—The Lincoln Co-op. Co. has started work on the foundation for a new elvtr.

Marble Rock, Ia.—Extensive repairs are being made on the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Jolley, Ia.—Charles Strong was recently re-elected mgr. of the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wallington, Ia.—George McAdams has been chosen as mgr. of the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Cleghorn, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had the interior and exterior of its plant redecorated.

Montezuma, Ia.—Work has been started on the rebuilding of Paul Peterson's elvtr. which was burned recently.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—L. W. Jamerson, mgr. of the elvtr. of Tostlebe & Jamerson, was married on June 28 to Miss Vera Stowe.

Grundy Center, Ia.—Peters & Rian are contemplating the erection of a grain elvtr. at this place, to be in readiness by fall.

Hartley, Ia.—Mr. Burns, an employee of the Hunting Elvtr. Co. of this place, has removed his family from Sioux City to Hartley.

Truesdale, Ia.—The Truesdale Farmers Elvtr. Co. received sealed bids on July 1 for the lumber in its old wooden elvtr. at this place.

New London, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes Co. has purchased a new 24-inch Munson Attrition Mill with two 15 h.p. direct connected motors, from F. J. Conrad.

Hamburg, Ia.—The plant of the Farmer Elvtr. Co., which was recently completed, has a capacity of 12,000 bus. and has been equipped with a truck dump.

Webster City, Ia.—Howard Spurgeon, who has been in charge of one of the elvtrs. of W. H. Spurgeon & Son here, is now managing a local elvtr. at Correctionville.

Roland, Ia.—The O. M. Anenson Elvtr. was recently bot by the Farmers Co-op. Co., of which S. J. Nelson is mgr. This was contemplated some months ago.

Villisca, Ia.—The elvtr. planned by Frank S. Pierson to replace the one that was burned on May 13, will be of cribbed construction and covered with corrugated iron.

Burlington, Ia.—E. E. McPeak, an employee of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., died June 26 after an illness of several weeks. He is survived by one daughter and two sons.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Yeisley Grain Co. has discontinued its grain business and I have been away most of the time since. Have now taken a position with E. W. Bailey & Co. of Chicago as a solicitor.—E. S. Yeisley.

Boxholm, Ia.—I have bot the elvtrs. here and at Wolf, which have been managed by J. E. Swedberg of this place. Discontinue addressing me at Thor.—J. B. Maricle.—Mr. Maricle's elvtr. at Thor was burned May 13.

Webster City, Ia.—I am mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. here, taking charge June 1. The new tile elvtr. will be completed about Sept. 1.—Robert Hall.—The elvtr. mentioned here is being erected by the Webster City Elvtr. Co.

Essex, Ia.—The elvtrs. of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange located here and at Summit, Shenandoah and Coburg have been sold. All were purchased by a farmers' organization headed by C. H. Liljedahl, except the plant in Shenandoah, which will be organized into a farmers elvtr.

Primghar, Ia.—I bot the Dozler & Morris Elvtr. and have done quite a lot of repairing, lowered my driveway and installed a Kewanee Truck Lift, and gave the elvtr. a general overhaul. The Younglove Construction Co. did the work. I am ready to take grain now.—J. S. DeVries.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—J. M. Piper has severed his connection with the National Oats Co. as mgr. of the grain and purchasing department of the plant at St. Louis, and has established a grain business here which will be known as the Piper Grain & Mfg. Co. Mr. Piper is planning to equip the plant with modern handling facilities.

Sioux Rapids, Ia.—George D. Strom recently bot the business of the Ranney Grain & Coal Co. Mr. Strom is at the present time in charge of the Sac City office of Wm. Bell & Co. of Milwaukee, but will move to this place some time in July. Mr. Ranney is planning to lease a farmers' elvtr. in this vicinity, or secure the management of one.

McGregor, Ia.—James Gilchrist, who has been in the grain business for about 50 years, and one of the founders of Gilchrist & Co., died last month at the home of his daughter at Long Beach, Cal. Mr. Gilchrist was a native of New York State, but had resided in California for about 12 years. He was known as one of McGregor's pioneers and was 89 years old.

Rockford, Ia.—August Pfertzel, outside man for the Farmers Exchange & Elvtr. Co., was badly injured while crawling beneath a revolving shaft having a sprocket wheel and pulley chain. The sprocket caught his shirt, ripping it to shreds and cut a large wound to the bone into the muscles of the shoulder and upper chest, and laying bare a big artery. He is confined to the hospital but making rapid recovery.

KANSAS

Olmitz, Kan.—Emil Teichgraeber has bot an elvtr. at this place.

Salina, Kan.—The Richter Grain Co. has closed its office.—Richter Grain Co.

Hanover, Kan.—John White recently became mgr. of the elvtr. of the Farmers Union.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Yates Grain Co. of Hutchinson is contemplating the opening of an office here.

Manhattan, Kan.—Hal Harlan has been appointed receiver for the Liberty Mlg. Co. here.

Coats, Kan.—The elvtr. being erected here by Ralph Harrouff and A. Swanson is nearing completion.

Lincoln, Kan.—The J. E. Weber Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., took over the Union Elvtr. Co. plant.—X.

Gem, Kan.—I resigned as mgr. of the Gem Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. on July 1. J. P. Casey.

Willis, Kan.—The Barrett & Walker elvtr. ere was burned recently. It was being operated by F. K. Barrett.

Great Bend, Kan.—The headhouse and dump house of the new elvtr. of the Walnut Creek Mlg. Co. have been completed.

Englewood, Kan.—The plant of the Southwestern Grain Co. burned on June 27, the fire being caused by lightning.

Eudora, Kan.—C. E. Sheldon has sold his plant known as the Eudora Mill & Elvtr. Co. to D. Adams, his son-in-law.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The office of the Arkansas City Mlg. Co. was badly damaged by fire caused by lightning last month.

Oronoke, Kan.—No building being done; also report. Doing small amount of repairing. Farmers Co-op. Business Ass'n.

Caldwell, Kan.—A windstorm the latter part of June seriously damaged the metal stack and cooling tower of the Caldwell Mlg. Co.

Briggs (Van Arsdale p. o.), Kan.—The new elvtr. of E. Briggs and J. A. Showalter has been completed, and has a capacity of 7,500 to 8,000 us.

Lawrenceburg, Kan.—The plant of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n of Clyde was opened for business last month with Fred Kristarissus in charge.

Hope, Kan.—J. C. Reed, former mgr. of the Marion Co-op. Equity Exchange of Marion, is now in charge of the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this place.

Corinth (Tipton p. o.), Kan.—John Junk, mgr. of the elvtr. of the Voss Grain & Seed Co., has been appointed agent of the Salina Northern at this place.

Pleasant Valley (Liberal p. o.), Kan.—The Pickers Grain & Seed Co. is establishing a grain office here and installing scales, preparatory to the erection of an elvtr.

Ashton, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Union was ordered sold to cover the judgment of \$5,125.56 awarded to A. H. Denton, cashier of a bank of Arkansas City.

Bluff City, Kan.—The A. J. Moore Grain Co., which was formerly owned here by Emmett Berry, has also purchased the interest of Mr. Berry in the Bluff City Mlg. Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Smith-Flood Grain Co. of Conway Springs recently opened an office here with C. E. Jones in charge. The company was recently incorporated for \$10,000.

Lincoln, Kan.—M. C. Majers and his son of Kansas City will be in charge of the elvtr. recently purchased by the Weber Grain Co. of Kansas City. The elvtr. is being repaired.

Salina, Kan.—George Noel, formerly mgr. of the John Hays Grain Co., has opened a grain office in the Farmers Union Bldg., and his business will be known as the Noel Brokerage Co.

Satanta, Kan.—D. C. Winans is planning to establish a temporary grain loading point at a siding west of this place for the new wheat rop. He also plans to erect an elvtr. when he can obtain a site.

Burdett, Kan.—T. H. Urton of Larned, formerly supt. of elvtrs. for the Associated Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has been employed as general mgr. of this company.—Bauer-Vaughan Grain Co.

Bucklin, Kan.—I have leased the elvtr. formerly operated by the Bucklin Co-op. Exchange and shall operate it this next year as the Anderson Grain Co.—Merton Anderson, former mgr. Bucklin Co-op. Exchange.

La Cygne, Kan.—E. F. Rush, a local grain and hay buyer at this place, has become connected with the Huffine Grain Co. of Kansas City as traveling solicitor and track buyer. He will continue his business here also.

Kansas City, Kan.—D. H. Kresky recently became connected with the Miller-McConnell Grain Co. and will be in charge of the mill feed and coarse grain department. He was formerly with Dixie Mlg. Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

Clyde, Kan.—The property recently purchased from the Clyde Co-op. Supply Co. by the newly organized Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n also included a 33,000-bu. concrete elvtr. at this place, besides a 10,000-bu. elvtr. at Lawrenceburg.

Cunningham, Kan.—The sheds of the Ratcliff Grain & Lumber Co. and the Howell Lumber Co. have been purchased by the A. C. Houston Co. of Wichita, which company will consolidate the two yards. Bert Hall will be in charge.

Bucklin, Kan.—Schuyler Callahan, formerly assistant at the elvtr. of the Kansas Flour Mills, has been promoted to the position of mgr. to succeed E. F. Brown who recently became connected with the Bucklin Mlg. Co. as sales mgr.

Buhler, Kan.—D. M. Barber of Sterling, recently lost a suit against the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co., of this place. Action to enforce the landlord's lien was brot against the company, but Barber, beside losing the case, was assessed for costs.

Olathe, Kan.—A concrete, 16,000-bu. elvtr., mill and warehouse is being erected for the Farmers Union Co-op. Co. of which J. E. Bartlett is mgr. The plant, which is expected to be in readiness by September, will replace the elvtr. burned last January.

Columbus, Kan.—Grain elvtrs. at Sherwin, Hallowell, Mineral, Star Valley, Crestline and Neutral have been leased by the Cherokee County Farmers Union. Members in the vicinity of Faulkner will lease an elvtr. there or build one for their own use.

Putnam (Sedgwick p. o.), Kan.—The Putnam Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the elvtr. here from the Newton Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. of Newton, of which C. M. Warkentin is pres.—O. V. Gin-grass.—This is the same elvtr. recently reported as having been purchased by the Putnam Local Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Woodbine, Kan.—I am building an elvtr. plant here, 15,000 bus. capacity, a modern steel and concrete house. We have the excavation completed and are ready to run the concrete; expect to have plant completed in August, or not later than Sept. 1. The elvtr. will be managed by the writer, who is sole owner.—A. W. Volkman.

Aurora, Kan.—I have resigned the management of the Aurora Grain & Coal Co., which was effective July 1. The company has employed A. L. Key as mgr. Mr. Key was mgr. several years prior to 1920 and this is the third time he has been in the grain business at Aurora.—E. E. Moyer, former mgr. Aurora Grain & Coal Co.

Lindsborg, Kan.—The concrete elvtr. being erected for the Lindsborg Mill & Elvtr. Co., is rapidly nearing completion. The plant will have a capacity of 100,000 bus. and has been equipped with a truck and wagon dump, and will have facilities for elevating 2,500 bus. per hour. When the plant is completed, the company expects to erect a new office and scales.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Jack Carrigan has resigned his position as mgr. of the Hutchinson branch of the B. C. Christopher Grain Co. and will hereafter be connected with the C. D. Jennings Grain Co. He has been succeeded at the Christopher Co. by Louis Hausam of the Hausam Bros. Grain Co. Mr. Hausam is retaining his interest in the Hausam concern, however.

Lebo, Kan.—The elvtr. here belonging to the Associated Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has been leased to T. R. Evans and J. L. Jones, both of Lebo. Mr. Evans is a large cattle owner and cattle feeder. Mr. Jones has been mgr. for the Associated Mill the past two years and will be retained as mgr. for the new concern which will be known as the Lebo Grain & Elvtr.—J. L. Jones.

Wilson, Kan.—Joseph Latshaw, said to be the oldest grain buyer in central Kansas, having been located in this state since 1868, died the latter part of June after being ill for several weeks. Mr. Latshaw, a native of Canada, was also engaged in the milling and elvtr. business at this place which was later sold out to his son-in-law, B. W. Kyner. He was 82 years of age at the time of his death.

Emporia, Kan.—The plant here of the Lord Grain Co., known as the Katy Elvtr., has been reopened after having undergone general repairing and improvements. The capacity has been doubled by the addition of 5,000 bus., the plant has been made fireproof and equipped with electrical machinery and motors. A 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, wheat cleaner, Hall Distributor were installed and the office was repainted and remodeled.

La Crosse, Kan.—J. R. Baker of the Rock Mlg. & Grain Co. of Hutchinson has been appointed receiver for the La Crosse Mlg., Grain & Ice Co. The plant will not be closed down, but about \$5,000 worth of new machinery will be installed so that the output will be doubled.

Topeka, Kan.—A receiver to wind up the affairs of the United Elvtrs. Co., with headquarters in Topeka, is requested in a petition filed in the Shawnee county district court June 29 by James Nelson and W. C. Cooney, of Topeka, and Will Stoskopf of Beaver, Kan., stockholders. They claim the company is heavily indebted and charge A. H. Bennett, Sr., pres., and A. H. Bennett, Jr., sec'y of the company, with mismanagement of its affairs. The stockholders assert that the company owes about \$21,000 to banks and other creditors and that numerous suits against it are being threatened. They declare that the Merchants National Bank of Topeka holds an \$11,000 mortgage on property of the company, which was supposed to have been a first mortgage, but that the Bennetts in December, 1921, recorded with the register of deeds of Barton county a mortgage signed by them securing a \$6,997 debt. The mortgage is against the elvtrs. at Stickney and Eskridge, Kan., and was not authorized by the board of directors of the company, the petitioners claim. With regard to the foregoing newspaper report A. H. Bennett writes: "Like many other grain firms the United Elvtrs. Co. last year lost money. Instead of standing by it as they should, a very few of the stockholders seem to have set out to wreck it, I suppose for personal ends, which we in turn have fought earnestly to prevent and by so doing have incurred their personal enmity. They filed suit making allegations and accusations more dastardly false than even old Ananias could have conceived. The newspaper report is false, untrue and greatly injurious to the company, my son and to myself and suits for libel will very likely follow before the unfortunate affair is ended."

WICHITA LETTER.

James E. Bennett was recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

The plant of the Imperial Mills was struck by lightning on June 26, and slightly damaged by the fire that followed.

J. W. Gerhardt, a new member of the Board of Trade, has been chosen as resident mgr. of the Southern Grain Co.

Alva T. Harris, formerly in business at Winfield, will hereafter be connected with the John Hays Grain Co. of this place.

Wichita, Kan.—The Geis-White Grain Co. recently incorporated for \$25,000. Incorporators: J. B. Geis, H. J. and Amelia White.

A. F. Johns will hereafter be connected with the cash grain department of Dilts & Morgan. He was formerly mgr. of the Williamson Grain Co.

E. H. Adair, who will be connected with the Baker-Evans Grain Co., has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on a transfer from A. M. Carter.

W. T. Macaulay has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on a transfer from E. V. Hoffman. Mr. Macaulay will be connected with the I. H. Blood Grain Co.

Wichita, Kan.—H. M. Simmons has been transferred to this office of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., from Salina, where he has been succeeded by A. G. Anderson of Hutchinson.

A. W. Bennett, formerly with the J. R. Harold Grain Co., has become a member of the Board of Trade. He will hereafter be connected with the Bennett-Render Grain Co.

Wichita, Kan.—S. H. Ranson, recently admitted as a member of the Board of Trade, will operate his newly established business under the name of the Ranson Grain Co.

B. Magaffin, who will be connected with the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. as resident mgr., has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on a transfer from H. L. Claiborne.

M. E. Allen has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on a transfer from F. D. Dymock, who has been quite ill for some time. Mr. Allen will be local mgr. for the Armour Grain Co.

H. F. Dazey, who was a former member of the Board of Trade several years ago, and who since has been residing in Ft. Worth, Tex., has purchased a membership in the Board of Trade and expects to open an office within a short time.

A. G. McReynolds, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. of Hutchinson, has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade here. He contemplates the opening of a cash grain office at this place.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—J. D. Morhan will be connected with the W. L. Richeson Co. as soliciting freight agent.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Fire, said to be the most disastrous on the local waterfront, was caused by a stroke of lightning at 5:30 p. m., July 2, which ripped open the roof of Elvtr. B of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, setting it ablaze. After burning for a time the wind changed and Elvtr. C and Piers 2 and 5 were ignited, destroying about 1,174,000 bus. of grain, including wheat, corn, rye and oats and 60 carloads of export tobacco in Elvtrs. B and C, and caused damages estimated at over a million dollars to Piers 2 and 5. First reports stated that the total loss was estimated at \$4,804,000, but it was later reported that the loss would not exceed \$2,000,000. The fire endangered the entire southeastern waterfront, setting small boats afire repeatedly before they could be towed to safety, damaging four large barges and all surrounding property. The plant was of cribbed construction and covered with sheet metal. Three firemen were badly injured, two are believed to have perished and the lives of thirty were nearly snuffed out when one side of Elvtr. B crumbled in and just missed them. Daniel Willard, pres. of the railroad company, has said that the elvtrs. would be replaced with concrete plants. In the meantime, the B. & O. has arranged that all grain arriving at Baltimore will be taken care of through the Western Maryland Elvtrs. at Port Covington, and the B. & O. will continue to accept grain for Baltimore offered at B. & O. stations and by connections, no embargo being placed except on ex-lake grain from Buffalo.

MICHIGAN

Columbiaville, Mich.—The Columbiaville Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently reorganized.

Pewamo, Mich.—We are building a new elvtr. and will install new scales, cleaners and other elvtr. machinery.—Pewamo Elvtr. Co.

Marine City, Mich.—L. Thomas has been elected mgr. of the Marine City Elvtr. Ass'n. He was formerly with the Grand Blanc Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Columbus, Mich.—The plant of the Columbus Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire recently which was caused by sparks from passing locomotives.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Farm Products Co., a grain and general farm products jobbing firm, has petitioned for permission to decrease its capital from \$200,000 to \$50,000.

Sunfield, Mich.—The elvtr. here which was purchased by Smith Bros., Vette & Co., operators of elvtrs. at Woodland, Hastings, Coatsgrove and Woodbury, is being enlarged.

Coral, Mich.—We have leased the J. E. Skeoch elvtr. here for one year with an option of buying same at the end of the year.—Goul & Son, Sandlake, Mich.—The Coral plant was closed a short time ago.

Lansing, Mich.—The mid-summer meeting of the Michigan State Millers' Ass'n will be held at this place on July 13 on the campus of the Michigan Agricultural College. There will be a picnic luncheon at noon, and a program which will include addresses by David Friday and Herman H. Halladay, pres. and sec'y respectively of the Agricultural College, and also an address by John H. Doelle, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

On account of the date decided upon for the Michigan convention being found to be the same as that on which the New York Hay & Grain Dealers convention will be held, the Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n has decided to hold its meeting in Flint, Mich., at the Durant Hotel on Tuesday, Aug. 22, instead of Aug. 24. This will give Eastern receivers an opportunity to attend the Michigan meeting and get back to Syracuse in time for the New York State meeting on Aug. 24 and 25.—T. J. Hubbard, sec'y, Lansing.

Armada, Mich.—The Armada Elvtr. Co. is running on its reputation earned thru forty years of fair dealing and has no occasion to take on any other name. We have a farm bureau local here that is trying to go into a stock company in order to continue business.—Armada Elvtr. Co., S. I. Stump, mgr

MINNESOTA

Searles, Minn.—I am buying grain for the Equity Co-op. Exchange.—A. Haas.

Fairmont, Minn.—A. N. Moore is the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Shevlin, Minn.—The plant of the O. E. Peterson Elvtr. Co. here was burned a short time ago.

Hancock, Minn.—The plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be managed by Will Damens this year.

Delavan, Minn.—Cyril Reynolds has succeeded Ed. Ronning as mgr. of the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Storden, Minn.—Stockholders of the Storden Grain Co. have decided to close the elvtr. and dissolve the company.

Halma, Minn.—The plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire which was caused by lightning.

Belgrade, Minn.—Henry G. Sieben has given up his position as grain buyer for the local elvtr. of the Belgrade Flour Mills.

Duluth, Minn.—Louis Hanson has transferred his membership in the Board of Trade to M. J. Dunn of the Montana & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

St. Hilaire, Minn.—The flour house being erected here by the Red Lake Falls Mfg. Co., which company also operates an elvtr., is nearing completion.

Olivia, Minn.—The Olivia Roller Mills has been purchased by W. L. McPeak who formerly conducted his business at Waseca. The Olivia plant, which has been idle for some time, will be re-opened by McPeak.

Faribault, Minn.—Howard Dickey, mgr. of the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., who had been confined to the hospital as a result of a recent automobile accident, died from his injuries. He was 42 years old.

Stillwater, Minn.—O. T. Griffiths has given up his position as mgr. of the Stillwater Equity Market Co. to become traveling salesman for the International Harvester Co. He has been succeeded here by A. R. Holmberg of Renville.

Currie, Minn.—The plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently sold under mortgage foreclosure and was bid in by the First National Bank of Le Sueur, which held the mortgage for \$3,565.63, representing the value of mortgage and costs.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Edwin Judd, wheat buyer for the Sheffield-King Mfg. Co., was recently presented with a baby girl.

Roy Godfrey has severed his connections with the International Grain Co. and will hereafter be connected with the W. J. Jennison Co.

The Martin elvtr. of the Brooks Elvtr. Co. was badly damaged by fire a short time ago. The fire which was started by defective wiring in the mill house, incurred a loss of about \$30,000.

Tony Tretten, who was formerly with the Harbison Commission Co., of Duluth, recently became connected with the McCaull-Dinsmore Co. He has transferred his membership in the Board of Trade to Oscar E. Martin.

Oscar E. Martin, formerly mgr. of the business here of E. L. Welch & Co., who failed recently, has bot the Board of Trade membership of Tony Tretten, newly associated with the McCaull-Dinsmore Co. Mr. Martin is planning to go into the grain commission business for himself.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The Luehrmann Hay & Grain Co. will hereafter be known as the Luehrmann Mfg. & Grain Co.

Concordia, Mo.—We are contemplating the erection of a 10,000 or 12,000-bu. grain elvtr.—J. S. Klingenberg & Son.

St. Louis, Mo.—Wilbur Christian has severed his connection with the St. Louis office of E. F. Leland & Co. and is in the grain business for him elf.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The plant of the Grain Belt Mills which was burned on June 15, is already being rebuilt, and is expected to be completed by August.

California, Mo.—The Gattermeir Mfg. Co. is tearing down the old Cavers elvtr. which it purchased some years ago, and a brick warehouse will be erected in its stead.

Burlington Jct., Mo.—I have taken over the business of the Adkins Bros. Grain Co. here and at Dawsonville.—M. M. Adkins.—This firm had been discontinued a year ago.

Appleton City, Mo.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Equity & Grain Supply Co. was sold at auction last month. B. F. Wix, representing directors of the company, bot the plant, and it is believed that operation will continue under reorganization.

Osage City, Mo.—J. M. Hays, who is completing a large wheat elvtr. at this place, has announced that a flour mill having a daily capacity of 100 bbls. will also be erected. The company will be known as the J. M. Hays Grain Products Co.

Bigelow, Mo.—S. S. Meadows operated the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here last year, but to date has not made any arrangements to handle the elvtr. this year and the farmers are starting in to handle it themselves. Meadows' lease expired here July 1 and he has been trying to lease for another year but so far has not succeeded.—G. A. Conaway.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

J. F. Sugrue has transferred his membership in the Board of Trade to Graham Robinson. Both men are connected with the Armour Grain Co.

Ben L. Hargis of the B. F. Hargis Grain Co., was elected a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce on June 20; and also vice-pres. of the Young Men's dept. of the Chamber. He succeeds Mayor Frank H. Cromwell, who held both positions.

John F. Eubank, grain merchant of this place, died the latter part of June after an illness of about two weeks. He was 59 years of age and had been located here since 1904. He was treas. of the Hodgson-Davis Grain Co. He is survived by his widow, two brothers, a daughter and a son.

Two hundred and fifty grain elvtr. employees went out on a strike at noon, July 3, in protest against wage reduction, open shop and other working conditions. Employees of the Kaw Grain & Elvtr. Co. reached an agreement on July 1, whereby they signed a year's contract to work at the old wage of fifty and fifty-five cents an hour with an eight hour day. Other elvtr. workers presented their ultimatum before striking, but it was not met. Later reports indicate that only about 40 per cent of the employees were not working, mostly common laborers, and those positions vacated by strikers had already been filled. The situation is causing little worry and things are expected to be normal in a short time. The Kansas Grain & Elvtr. Co. also arrived at terms with its employees whereby a strike was averted.

MONTANA

Belt, Mont.—Frank Fischer takes my place as mgr. of the Belt Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.—A. E. Hotchkiss.

Winnet, Mont.—The plant here of the Montana Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire caused by lightning, last month.

Missoula, Mont.—W. C. Wilkes recently became connected with the United Grain Co. as pres. and general mgr. He was formerly in charge of the Ravalli Mills of the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co. at this place.

Hysham, Mont.—The Eastern Montana Elvtr. Co., with headquarters at Glendive, and the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co. of Helena are planning the erection of two elvtrs. here. One will replace the plant that was burned about two years ago.

NEBRASKA

DeWitt, Neb.—W. W. Barmby has re-assumed the ownership of the South Elvtr. here.

Pierce, Neb.—The plant of the Farmers Grain Co. has been equipped with a 15 h.p. electric motor.

Elm Creek, Neb.—E. D. Morrison of Regan recently became mgr. of the plant of the Equity Exchange.

Davenport, Neb.—The elvtr. of the Shannon Grain Co. was recently purchased by A. J. Schoenfeld.

Hildreth, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Live Stock Ass'n has been reported as having filed certificate of dissolution.

Fairmont, Neb.—T. M. Wright has been succeeded as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n by Edward J. Jorgensen of Peru.

Kimball, Neb.—A flour mill which will have a daily capacity of 80 bbls., was recently opened here by the Kimball Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Hastings, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Interstate Grain Co. of which R. J. Moes is prop., is returned marked "Moved—Left no address."

Gering, Neb.—The elvtr. of the Gering Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. has been leased by wheat growers in this vicinity. Joe Scott will operate the plant.

Alden, Neb.—The Nebraska Colorado Grain Co. of Sidney is building a modern elvtr. here and will also operate at Sidney and Hemingford this year.

Howe, Neb.—L. L. Coryell now operates the elvtr. that was formerly operated by Geo. K. Petring.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Geo. E. Chapman, mgr.

Lincoln, Neb.—H. E. Bauman, who was formerly mgr. of the Southern Grain Co. of Wichita, Kan., is now in charge of the branch office here of the Terminal Elvtrs.

Davenport, Neb.—The elvtr. that Nye, Schneider, Jenks Co. was building here is now completed and they are back in the grain business here again.—F. O. Bates, mgr.

Alvo, Neb.—John Murty, a grain dealer here for thirty-five years, was killed June 16 when a Rock Island train struck the automobile in which he was riding. He was 60 years old.

Ulysses, Neb.—Joe West has been temporarily succeeding Amos Kilgore as mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. Mr. Kilgore was operated on recently and is confined to the hospital.

Elk Creek, Neb.—M. H. Widely, former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., recently purchased the elvtr. of the Central Granaries Co. The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which recently burned, is being rebuilt.

Rogers, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., which recently incorporated for \$25,000, has elected the following officers: George Gless, pres., J. E. Higgins, vice-pres., George McVicker, sec'y, and Edward Guynan, treas.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nye, Schneider, Jenks Co. recently purchased the terminal elvtr. of the Holmquist Elvtr. Co. and has already taken possession. The Holmquist Co. will continue to do a commission and receiving business here.

Fairmont, Neb.—I am now located at this place as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. I was formerly at Peru for the past five years with the farmers of that place.—E. J. Jorgensen.—Mr. Jorgensen succeeds F. M. Wright as mgr. of the Farmers Ass'n.

Bloomfield, Neb.—I am not a warehouse owner and your statement that I am resisting the warehouse law is misleading. I have been accused of violating the warehouse law and I am only defending myself against a false accusation. I am owner and operator of an elvtr. here and mayor of the best little city in Nebraska and am attempting to uphold all laws, whether I deem them good or bad. It is true that I am bound over for trial in the District Court, but when the District Court smoke clears away the jury will not deem me a law violator.—H. F. Cunningham.

NEW ENGLAND

Fall River, Mass.—A grain elvtr. and warehouse have been purchased by A. B. Xaas from Joseph Cox for \$20,000. Mr. Xaas buys for the extension of his grain business.—S.

Monkton Ridge, Vt.—The grain business of Leon Eddy is to be conducted by W. Earl Meader as mgr., Mr. Eddy remaining in general charge altho removing from town.—S.

Brattleboro, Vt.—The Brattleboro Grain Co., formerly conducted by W. A. Barber, has been sold to Charles A. Clark, formerly of Guilford, Vt., who will continue the business under the same name at its present location. He has been ass't mgr. of the company for the past 18 months.—S.

Adams, Mass.—An offer of settlement made by the Hoosac Valley Coal & Grain Co. in involuntary bankruptcy proceedings has been accepted by a majority of the creditors of the company.—S.

Springfield, Mass.—The George Methe Co. has been incorporated to deal in hay, grain and feeds with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are George Methe, Isais N. Methe, Victor A. Methe and Conrad A. Methe.—S.

Boston, Mass.—Burglars looted the till of the Edward McLaughlin Grain Co. recently and John Reynolds, 20 years old, was later captured after a chase by the police and arrested for the job. About \$50 was recovered on his person.—S.

Gloucester, Mass.—Announcement is made of the retirement from active business of W. H. Garland, who has conducted a hay and grain business here for half a century. Ernest E. Hodgkins, who has been employed by the company for many years, has purchased the business and will continue to conduct it.—S.

Boston, Mass.—Austin S. Maynard, who has been a member of the local grain board for more than 30 years, died a short time ago at the age of 77 years. He was a member of the firm Maynard & Maynard, representatives of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., and is survived by a widow and one son, who is also in the grain business.

Portland, Me.—Directors of the Port of Portland and the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada will receive sealed bids for the construction of the North and South Sheds and Grain Conveyor Gallery on July 18 until 2 p. m. The pier sheds will have steel frames with wooden roofs and the North Shed will have a wooden floor on steel stringers. The Grain Conveyor gallery will be of asbestos protected metal.

Gardiner, Me.—The Gray-Hildreth Co., one of the largest wholesale grain firms in Maine, will construct a large grain mill and receiving warehouse. The building will be of wood and concrete, 2½ stories, 200x45 feet. The plant will include milling machinery for handling grain from nearby farms. A Maine Central Railroad spur track will connect with the building. Stables and garages will also be erected. The plant will cost in excess of \$100,000 and is to be ready for occupancy in the fall.—S.

Belfast, Me.—The Milliken, Tomlinson Co. of Portland has purchased the wholesale grain and feed business and buildings of the Swan-Whitten Co. of this city. The Belfast store will be maintained as a branch of the Portland plant and Frank L. Whitten, formerly of the Swan-Whitten Co., will remain with the new owners as mgr. Howard L. Whitten of the former concern will also be retained by the new owners. The company at Belfast was some time ago known as the Swan & Sibley Co., both of its founders, William B. Swan and Edward Sibley, having died since it was founded. Originally the company handled coal and wood in addition to grain and feed.—S.

NEW MEXICO

Clayton, N. M.—One of the elvtrs. of the Four States Seed & Grain Co., located at this place, was badly damaged by fire last month, incurring a serious loss.

Mt. Dora, N. M.—An elvtr. having the capacity of 15,000 bus. is being erected here by the Star Engineering Co.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Herbert N. Edwards was recently admitted as a partner to the firm, Pynchon & Co. James McKenna discontinued connections on July 1.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Richard Wolston has engaged in the feed and grain brokerage business and will operate as the Buffalo Commission Co., with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

New York, N. Y.—Chas. W. Austin has been appointed superintendent of the grain elvtr. just completed by the state at the Gowanus Bay terminal of the barge canal at Brooklyn. He was No. 1 on the eligible list after the competitive examination by the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Austin for many years had charge of the Erie Elvtr. at Chicago, Ill., and for several years past has been engaged in the grain salvage business at Chicago as a member of the Chicago Grain & Salvage Co. Mr. Austin is thoroly well posted on the lake and canal grain trade. The appointment took effect July 1 and Mr. Austin has taken an office at 106 Produce Exchange.

Wyoming, N. Y.—G. W. Haxton & Sons recently purchased the establishment here and at Griggsville of Ewart & Lake, who recently went into bankruptcy, and E. A. Ball will be in charge of the string of warehouses that will be operated thruout Western New York. The Groveland plant is being operated by Henry B. Curtis, receiver.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hamberg, N. D.—F. H. Dunham has been succeeded at the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by Mgr. Thompson.

Wishek, N. D.—Fred Prezzler will install a Mettler Wonder Grain Cleaner manufactured by the Weller Mfg. Co.

Pembina, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the elvtr. of the Pembina Grain & Lumber Co. have been consolidated.

Embsen, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Grain Co. is being improved and a new coal shed will be erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Pillsbury, N. D.—The fire which burned the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. on May 29, slightly damaged the elvtr. of Otto B. Sorenson.

Grandin, N. D.—The Grandin Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated for \$20,000 by Charles Hunter, S. A. McCoy and Andrew McSparrow.

Chaffee, N. D.—A new coal shed has been erected for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the elvtr. was repaired. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

McCanna, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having a new rope drive installed, new clutches and other extensive repairs. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Ellendale, N. D.—The plant of the Baldwin Elvtr. Co. will be repaired and a 20-h.p. "Y" Engine and two new boot tanks will be installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

McClusky, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the elvtr. of the Andrews Grain Co. The Farmers elvtr. was burned in March and plans had been made for rebuilding.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The mill and elvtr. of the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Ass'n is being remodeled and additional storage room is being added. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Dwight, N. D.—R. L. Kempf has been succeeded as mgr. of the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by H. N. Lunde. The plant was closed in March because of poor crops and Kempf was forced to give up his position.

Cogswell, N. D.—John Tompt, who is mgr. of the plant of the Co-op. Grain Co., had his right hand amputated as the result of an accident which occurred while cleaning out clogged rollers. His hand was drawn thru the rollers and badly crushed.

OHIO

Hebron, O.—The elvtr. of Babcock Bros., was slightly damaged by fire on June 11.

Chagrin Falls, O.—The Coates Co. recently sold its elvtr. to the C. & S. Farmers Exchange.

Dayton, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is planning the erection of an elvtr. in North Dayton. Sufficient stock has been sold so that work might be started.

New Pittsburg (R. F. D. Wooster), O.—The 10,000-bu. elvtr. of the A. G. Smith Mfg. Co. has been completed and is already receiving wheat from the farmers in this vicinity.

Cleveland, O.—Albert P. Schach recently purchased the elvtr. of the Cleveland Grains Drying Co. from the Cleveland Trust Co., assignee, and will operate it as the Superior Elvtr. Co.

Toledo, O.—At a special meeting of the Produce Exchange, the following were elected to fill vacancies: Harry R. DeVore, treas., and H. W. Applegate and Charles W. Mollett, directors.

McClure, O.—Hereafter my address will be McClure as I have been employed as mgr. of the McClure Elvtr. Co.—C. C. Schafer.—Mr. Schafer was formerly agt. at North Creek of the G. T. Morrow Co.

Piqua, O.—The Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n held its 24th annual meeting at the Hotel Favorite here, June 29. There was a good attendance and great interest shown.—E. T. Custenborder, sec'y, Sidney, O.

OKLAHOMA

Wann, Okla.—W. E. Russell of Oak Valley, Kan., is the new mgr. of the Rea-Patterson elvtr. here.

Meno, Okla.—N. E. Amos has succeeded J. P. Unruh as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Mulhall, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has erected coal sheds adjoining its elvtr. here.

Greenfield, Okla.—F. E. Greenfield has succeeded R. H. Doak as mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Nowata, Okla.—W. A. Whitford is having an 18,000-bu. elvtr. erected here. The plant is nearing completion.

Gibbon, Okla.—The Gibbon Elvtr. Co. incorporated for \$15,000 by W. A. Thornhill, Roy Smith and Paul Schuelke.

Billings, Okla.—The Wheat Growers Ass'n has bot an elvtr. at this place and has also taken over an elvtr. at Newkirk.

Thomas, Okla.—The Thomas Mill & Grain Co. has been incorporated for \$40,000 by J. F. Scott, J. M. McKaigg and W. J. Peck.

Rosston, Okla.—The R. H. Drennan Grain Co. is now known as the Sterling Grain Co., and I am the present mgr.—T. O. Spencer.

Cherokee, Okla.—S. W. McCarmack of Gould, recently purchased the alfalfa mill here owned by Ray Eastman, and the mill will be used as a wheat elvtr.

Porter, Okla.—The Nunn Pedigreed Seed Farm is having two bins with a capacity of 3,000 bus. erected as additions to the grain elvtr. it operates.

Enid, Okla.—The Robinson Grain Co. was of Gage for fifteen years. We have elvtrs. at Fairview and Orienta, and also do a brokerage business.—Robinson Grain Co.

Guthrie, Okla.—The State Banking Board recently purchased the plant of the Guthrie Flour Mills for the sum of \$35,000. This plant is also known as the Guthrie Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Carmen, Okla.—We have organized with headquarters here and have purchased elvtrs. at Forgan, Beaver and Rosston.—Sterling Grain Co.—This company was recently incorporated for \$25,000.

Clyde, Okla.—C. W. Roseberg is mgr. of the Farmers Wheat Growers Ass'n elvtr. bot in April from the Blackwell Mlg. Co.—J. A. Weidenbach, mgr. of the Larabee Elvtr.—Mr. Roseberg was agt. for the Blackwell Co. at one time.

Gotébo, Okla.—O. W. Talley, mgr. of the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n of Hobart recently purchased the controlling interest in the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n of this place. E. R. Talley, brother of Mr. Talley, will be in charge of the newly acquired business and O. W. Talley will remain at Hobart.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—We will sell some of the elvtrs. purchased from the Sun Grain & Export Co., and operate the balance.—Oklahoma Mill & Elvtr. Co., H. L. Stover, ass't mgr.—Later reports state that the elvtrs. at Eagle City, Newkirk, Fairmont and Braman were sold to the Perry Mlg. Co. of Perry.

Ada, Okla.—Stockholders of the Ada Mlg. Co. held a meeting recently at which they elected the following officers and directors: J. L. Ford, pres.; W. M. Bell, vice-pres., and R. C. Garrett, sec'y-treas.; directors: J. L. Ford, W. M. Bell, R. C. Garrett, T. F. Gwaltney, P. H. Cramer, F. W. Meaders and E. V. Washburn.

Sumner, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. mentioned recently as letting contract for the erection of an elvtr., operates under the name of the Sumner Farmers Co-op. Exchange, Inc., under the management of D. F. Kinney. Mr. Kinney writes that the elvtr. will be a 7,500-bu. tile plant and is expected to be completed by the middle of July.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—Grain inspection of the Chamber of Commerce was discontinued on June 30, and federal grade rules on grain grades will apply hereafter.

Portland, Ore.—Our office here will be managed by G. A. Bailey, who has been in charge of the Helena office and the Montana territory for the past 15 years.—McCaull-Dinsmore Co., Geo. H. Schlachter.

Portland, Ore.—The Commission of Public Docks has decided that Terminal No. 4, in the handling of grain, will be under state supervision and not the U. S. Warehouse Act. Chief Engineer Hegardt of the Dock Commission has obtained authority to purchase power and gravity conveyors for handling facilities.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Highmore, S. D.—Jerry Ryan, a grain merchant here, recently purchased the Burgeson elvtr.

Newark, S. D.—The plant of the National Elvtr. Co. will be remodeled by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Delmont, S. D.—We are installing a Mettler Wonder Grain Cleaner.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., Gayle Snedecor, mgr.

Miranda, S. D.—The plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be repaired. Work will be done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Gregory, S. D.—F. J. Sixta recently succeeded Charles Deegan as mgr. of the plant of the Gregory Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Blunt, S. D.—The Central South Dakota Development Ass'n is planning to improve its elvtr. or to erect a new one.

Colton, S. D.—T. B. Martin, who has been mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here for the last ten years, has resigned his position.

Barnard, S. D.—The Barnard Grain & Coal Co. was recently incorporated for \$15,000. Incorporators: J. J. Calaghan, S. E. Geyer and E. J. Keeler.

Sitka (Glenham p. o.), S. D.—Contract has been awarded by the Selby Equity Union Exchange for the rebuilding of its plant which was burned recently.

Booge, S. D.—Peter Van der Berg has been succeeded by D. E. Eltrein as mgr. of the Booge Elvtr. Co. Mr. Van der Berg will devote his time to his farm.

Langford, S. D.—The Olson Grain Co. will rebuild the plant bot from the Brown County Farmers Elvtr. Co. Contract has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Cavour, S. D.—The elvtr. of G. W. Van Dusen & Co. is being repaired and a new boot tank and other equipment are being installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Chancellor, S. D.—Herman Hoogestraat has taken over the management of the C. H. Hoogestraat Elvtr. It was at one time reported that the elvtr. was being operated by Kane & Kelly.

Tripp, S. D.—R. T. Hirsch purchased one-half interest in the South Dakota Grain Co.'s house here. The Hirsch Grain Co. is now the successor of the South Dakota Grain Co.—R. T. Hirsch.

Sitka, S. D.—Contract has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co. by the Selby Equity Union Exchange for the erection of a new elvtr. which will replace the one that was burned a short time ago.

Ipswich, Edmunds Co., S. D.—The storage elvtr. contemplated by one of our customers is still in the air and nothing will be done in any case until next spring.—H. E. Beebe, vice-pres. Bank of Ipswich.

McLaughlin, S. D.—Work will be started on the erection of an annex to the elvtr. of the McLaughlin Equity Exchange which will have the capacity of 25,000 bus. Contract has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The present elvtr. will also be newly equipped.

Davis, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of which C. P. Enwright is mgr., recently installed new wagon scales and built a new leg equipped with cups, belt, distributing spout, loading spout and also replaced the hopper scales. Plans are being made for the installation of a truck dump and engine also.

Rockham, S. D.—The regular annual stockholders' meeting of the Rockham Farmers Elvtr. Co. was held on June 19. Fred Belau was re-elected as one of the directors and Robert Ruhlman was elected in place of N. A. Sohrt. The audit submitted by the mgr. was read and approved. This report showed a net gain. The new board unanimously re-elected myself as mgr. for the coming year.—G. A. Smythe.

SOUTHEAST

Augusta, Ga.—Mail addressed to W. H. Nixon, who had organized and incorporated to erect an elvtr. and flour mill, is now returned marked "Unclaimed."

TENNESSEE

Knoxville, Tenn.—The flour mill of J. Allen Smith, who also operates an elvtr. here, was slightly damaged by fire which was caused by heat arising from the friction of a bearing.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Southland Mill & Elvtr. Co., recently incorporated for \$50,000, has elected the following officers: C. L. Liggett, pres.; J. C. Ralls, sec'y-treas. and supt.; Stutsom Smith and Walter Liggett, dept. mgrs. The company has acquired the J. A. and O. L. Jones Mill & Elvtr. Co., for which it was bidding, and the plant will be put in operation.

TEXAS

Galveston, Tex.—The Star Elvtr. of the Texas Star Flour Mills will have its number of spouts increased.

Sherman, Tex.—This firm is now managed by J. F. Plangman.—Sherman Grain & Seed Co.—Mr. Plangman succeeds J. A. Hughes as mgr.

Sherman, Tex.—Allen G. Smith has opened a brokerage office here.—Sherman Grain & Cotton Exchange, by W. L. Frank, Chief Inspector.

Waco, Tex.—C. C. Edwards, formerly with the Central Texas Grain Co., has opened an office for himself and will conduct a brokerage business.

Whitewright, Tex.—The property of the Whitewright Mlg. Co. was recently sold to M. L. Bateman of Roswell, N. M. L. V. Smith has been appointed mgr.

Iowa Park, Tex.—Burglars blew their way into the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., and succeeded in absconding with \$50 in cash and \$400 in Liberty Bonds.

Port Arthur, Tex.—It has been reported that the Kansas City Southern Railroad contemplates enlarging the storage facilities of its 500,000-bu. grain elvtr.

Waco, Tex.—Maurice P. Flynn, who has been with the Waco Grain Exchange for some time, has been issued a license to inspect, by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

Sherman, Tex.—P. H. Bimmerman, Texas A. & M. graduate in chemical engineering, has been employed to take charge of the chemical laboratory work in our laboratories.—Sherman Grain & Cotton Exchange, by W. L. Frank.

Waco, Tex.—The Crouch Grain Co. has moved into new quarters and will continue to do a track business. J. Marshall Crouch, who is mgr. of the Waco office, returned recently from an extensive trip thru South Texas.

Galveston, Tex.—I. M. Fox, formerly assistant mgr. New Orleans office and mgr. of the Galveston office of Caldwell & Co., Inc., will hereafter be connected with the W. L. Richey Co., Inc., of New Orleans, La., as soliciting freight agent. His headquarters will be at this place.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Priddy Grain Elvtr. Co., of which Miss Nellie Straiton is mgr., recently awarded contract to have a waterproof composition put on the walls and floors of its plant; a galvanized iron roof is also being put on and a building permit for repairs amounting to \$2,000 has been granted the company.

Plainview, Tex.—This firm came into existence in June, 1921, leasing an elvtr. and operating under the name of the Plainview Equity Union Exchange. The writer took charge of the business on May 1, 1922, B. O. Cloud resigning, and we have applied for a charter, incorporating under the name of the Farmers Grain Co., taking over all the assets of the Plainview Co. and assuming all liabilities. In January of this year we purchased the elvtr. built and owned by B. F. Yearwood & Son. We operate elvtr., handle coal, feed and oil.—Farmers Grain Co., L. Piatt, mgr.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—Rooms are being fitted up for the use of the Ogden Grain Exchange above the Commercial National Bank. A trading room will also be opened.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The state securities commission has granted a permit to the Utah-Idaho Flour & Grain Co. to sell 40,000 shares at \$1 par on total commission of \$7,500, or 16 2/3 per cent. This company was formerly known as the Utah-Idaho Brokerage Co.

WASHINGTON

Davenport, Wash.—The Big Bend Mlg. Co., of which T. A. Lantzy is mgr., is erecting three concrete tanks with a storage capacity of 30,000 bus.

Ralston, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. has resumed business operations at this place, after being inactive for about a year. The warehouses and elevators of the company had been leased to the Northwestern Dock & Elevator Co.

Deer Park, Wash.—W. W. Wedge, pres. of the Deer Park Grain Co., has announced that a grain and creamery company has been incorporated for \$275,000, with headquarters at this place. Branch offices of the new company will be established.

Seattle, Wash.—Oliver W. Fisher, who was known in this part of the country as one of the pioneer flour and grain men, died at his home here at the age of 80 years. Mr. Fisher established the Gallatin Valley Elevator Co. at Bellevue, Mont., 17 years ago, and was also a stockholder in the Chambers-Fisher Co., of Cozeman, where he lived for several years. He survived by five sons and a daughter.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Existing charges for the handling and storage of grain and hay, and the regulations affecting such charges as fixed by operators of public warehouses at this place, Garfield, Columbia and Asotin counties are in many instances excessive, unreasonable and discriminatory, it is set forth in a complaint entered by the state department of public works in behalf of grain growers of this territory. This complaint comes as the result of a failure to reach an agreement at a conference recently called by the department here.

WISCONSIN

Mauston, Wis.—A. E. Wilcox, L. J. Quamme and L. A. Wells have incorporated the Mauston Farmers Co., for \$25,000 to deal in grain, hay, feed and flour.

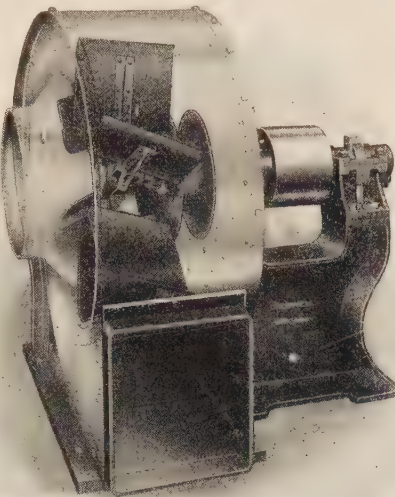
Honey Creek, Wis.—George Babcock's elevator and warehouse were damaged by fire recently which was caused by sparks from a passing locomotive. The loss was insured.

Appleton, Wis.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Willy Co., operators of elevators, the name was changed to the Appleton Cereal Mills. The company was reorganized a short time ago, and H. E. McEachron succeeded A. L. Nichols as pres. Since then, the plant has undergone improvements amounting to \$33,000.

Appleton, Wis.—The Wisconsin Malt & Grain Co. is out of active business and is in the process of liquidation and dissolution.—Wisconsin Malt & Grain Co., H. W. Tuttrup, sec'y.—It was previously reported that the company had been reorganized.

Exhaust Fan for Elevator Head.

The elevator operators' campaign for the reduction of the grain dust hazard continues to gain strength, and it is gratifying to note that many country elevator operators are installing exhaust fans on their elevator heads which not



Exhaust Fan for Elevator Head.

only results in clean cupolas but also gets the dust out of the grain and improves both the grain and its keeping qualities.

In the December 10th number of the Grain Dealers Journal, page 798, we published a re-

port from a mutual fire insurance inspector to the effect that on one day he had found three country grain elevators having exhaust fans attached to elevator heads. In each installation the suction fan discharged dust outside house. Each was driven from head shaft or from counter shaft so that fan operated only when leg was running. Each elevator operator was able to keep cupola scrupulously clean without extra effort and little dirt was found in the elevator boot. All of these houses were in a wheat section, but the same practice would no doubt give gratifying results where other grain is handled.

Illustrated herewith is an exhaust fan designed and made by the H. W. Caldwell & Sons Co. especially for this purpose. Such a fan would be of great advantage when turning heating grain, but if all of the dust is removed before the grain is put in store, fewer lots of grain will heat.

The fire insurance engineers commend the use of such fans in every elevator because keeping down the dust reduces the fire hazard as well as the dust explosion hazard, and every old time grain man knows that if all the light dust is removed the keeping qualities and hence the grading of his grain will be improved.

If any country elevator operator ever installed such equipment and failed to get satisfactory results, we would be pleased to know of it and to learn the reason why he failed to get the expected benefits.

THOMAS A. CLEAGE died in St. Louis July 3 at the age of 63. He at one time carried the title of "the uncrowned corn king," because in 1902 he appeared to have cornered the Chicago and St. Louis corn markets, when he made \$300,000. He closed deals involving 5,000,000 bus. at 46 cents a bu., buying at 40 cents. When he began his speculations corn quotations were 13 cents lower in St. Louis than Chicago and when he finished the quotations were 2 cents higher. In 1903 he is said to have lost \$3,000,000 on corn.



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Special Four-in-One Scale



New Design Weight Per Bu. Tester

Wheat Dockage Sieves No. 10

Made throughout of heavy aluminum. Set consists of 5 sieves and bottom pan. These should always be used to determine dockage.

Special Four-in-One Dockage Scale

Our own design and patent. Is used by thousands of shippers. Very accurate,agate bearing. White figures on black background. Weighs in grams for dockage, gives test weight per bushel by use of pint cup which goes with each scale, also weighs in ounces for mail matter. The use of this scale will save you hundreds of dollars.

Official Brown-Duvel Moisture Testers

always in stock for prompt shipment. Wheat dockage sieves, wagon tryers, sample pans and complete grading equipment.

Catalogue No. 40 free on request

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

1018 So. Wabash Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Supply Trade

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—We wish to advise that we have recently shipped five disc separators to Australia, two to New Zealand, and one to France.—Carter Mayhew Mfg. Co.

KEWANEE, ILL.—Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lifts have been installed in the following plants: W. M. Rowley, Alcester, S. D.; Spracher & Co., George, Ia.; Dysart & Son, Franklin Grove, Ill.; Farmers Elev. Co., Strasburg, Col.; South Dakota Grain Co., Tripp, S. D.; Farmers Elev. Co., Spencer, Ia.; Empire Elev. Co., Bristol, S. D.; Houghton Lbr. Co., LaMoille, Ill.; Farmers Elev. Co., Storm Lake, Ia.; Sexauer & Son, Astoria, S. D.; Farmers Elev. Co., Craig, Ia.; Yuma Farmers Mfg. & Merc. Co-op. Co., Yuma, Col.; Empire Elev. Co., Wilmet, So. D.; Colo. Mfg. & Elev. Co., Cheraw, Col., Winona and Monument, Kan.; Cooper Co., Humboldt, Neb.; C. B. Seldomridge, Eustis, Neb.; Eaton Farmers Eq. Co., Eaton, Ohio; M. Burke, Danbury, Ia.; Colorado Mfg. & Elev. Co., Ashton, Rigby, and Marysville, Ida., Holyoke, Haxtun and Wellington Col.; Moore Grain Co., Cullison, Plains, and Kismet, Kan.; Farmers Union, Brewster, Kan.; Upp Grain Co., Fowler, Kan.; Snell Mill & Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan.; Farmers Union, Dighton, Kan.; Co-op. Elev. & Supply Co., Meade, Kan.; Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Selden, Kan.

No. Kansas City, Mo.—Catalogue No. 20 recently issued by the Standard Steel Works should be in the office of every elevator operator who is interested in better elevator equipment. A copy will be sent, without obligation, to those writing the company requesting it.

Chicago, Ill.—W. H. Kent, vice-pres. and gen'l-mgr. of the Weller Mfg. Co., left Chicago on June 28, for an extended trip throughout the European countries. Investigation will be made as to the possibilities of future trade, also inspection of Weller equipment installed in a number of the large plants. At the present time there are a number of projects contemplated in which elevating, conveying and power transmitting machinery will be an important factor.



New Style of Direct Heat Drier.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The following Carter Disc Separators have recently been installed: Graden Merc. Co., Durango, Col.; Cascade Mfg. & Elev. Co., Cascade and Manhattan, Mont.; Miner-Hillard Mfg. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Duluth Superior Mfg. Co., Duluth, Minn.; Wisconsin Mfg. Co., Menomonie, Wis.; Frazee Mfg. Co., Baldwinville, N. Y.; National Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.; Payson Mfg. Co., Payson, Utah; Las Vegas Roller Mills, E. Las Vegas, N. M.; Mississippi Co. Elev. Co., Cairo, Ill.; Bowen Mfg. Co., Elk City, Kan.; Jos. Lindner, Arlington Hts., Ill.; Jackman Roller Mills, Minneapolis, Kan.

Safety Code for Conveying Machinery Under Way.

The introduction of mechanical conveyors in many industries has eliminated a large proportion of the accidents resulting from the manual handling of materials, but it has at the same time introduced new hazards, many of which can be prevented by a more general agreement among both users and manufacturers of conveying equipment as to safe practices in the manufacture, installation, and operation of such equipment.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters have been appointed joint sponsors for this code. All interested national organizations will be asked to co-operate in the formulation of the code.

All shafting, pulleys, belts, link belts, chains, gears, sprockets, couplings, clutches, etc., used on and in connection with conveyors and conveying machinery will be covered in the Mechanical Power Transmission Code now in preparation.

New Style of Direct Heat Drier.

A smaller size of the Randolph Direct Heat Drier has been designed and is now being supplied to grain shippers who need only a small capacity.

Instead of separate compartments for the drying and cooling as in the larger models the new drier gives both treatments in the same grain column by a damper in the air duct switching from warm air to cold air.

The drier is equipped with the continuous feed, self-cleaning, grain columns, the parts being built on a 45-degree angle. All metal parts are of 20-gage galvanized steel. The furnace is of grey cast iron with 3 1/4-inch tubes and can be bricked in substantially. The automatic temperature control consists of a thermometer, thermostat, air compressor, air tank with gage and blow-off, and air motor to open and close the drafts. The fan is the multi-blower type, made of heavy black steel, reinforced with angle iron, and all the power required is a 5-h. p. electric motor.

The engraving herewith shows the drier in one of the suggested types of drier houses of wood, covered with galvanized steel, with two bins above, so as to use the regular elevator equipment. Bin No. 1 would receive the damp grain from the elevator. Bin No. 2 would receive the grain after passing thru the drier, the grain being re-elevated while waiting until bin No. 1 is empty. It is not absolutely necessary to have bins above the drier. Grain can be fed from bins in the elevator and make a much cheaper installation. The furnace is shown at the rear, but can be placed at either the right or the left side.

The use of but one air duct for drying and cooling is made possible by a damper in the air duct. By reversing the damper after drying the grain, the hot air is cut off and cold air from the outside is immediately drawn into the fan and forced thru the grain to cool it, and as the grain comes from the machine it is ready for shipment or storage.

This drier can be used as a batch drier, drying the grain then reversing the damper and cooling it before removing it from the drier.

No accumulation of dust is possible. Using fresh air from the outside for both drying and cooling, avoids spontaneous combustion.

The drier will sweeten sour, musty and

mouldy grain, remove garlic and onion odors and destroy weevil in wheat. It is said to remove 5 per cent of moisture from unfrozen corn above No. 3 standard at not to exceed 1/2c. per bushel for power, fuel and labor. It will be built in three sizes, having capacities of 100, 200 and 300 bushels per hour. Additional information will be given readers of the Journal on application to the manufacturers, the O. W. Randolph Co.

Carrier's Sale of Merchandise Unlawful Without Notice.

The J. L. Owens Co. shipped a grain cleaner and a crate of sieves to one Coffey at Florence, S. D., who refused to receive them.

On October 11, 1919, the Director General of Railroads caused the cleaner to be sold in satisfaction of the transportation charges. Before making sale, he caused a notice to be posted on the depot door at Florence, August 20, 1919. This notice stated that the cleaner would be sold to the highest bidder October 11, 1919, unless charges against the same should be paid prior thereto. Without other or further notice said cleaner was sold, and delivered to third party at a price which satisfied the carrying charges, but no more.

The J. L. Owens Co. brought suit against the railroad agent contending that the sale of the property was illegal and void by reason of the fact that in making the same defendant did not comply with the provisions in sections 1126, 1127 and 1128, R. C. 1919, relative to the disposition of unclaimed property.

Appellant railroad company contended that by reason of the provisions of the Federal Control Act of Congress (U. S. Comp. St. 1918, U. S. Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1919, §§ 3115 1/4 a-3115 3/4 p), all laws of this state pertaining to enforcement of liens for carrying charges are superseded and therefore inoperative.

Appellant bases his defense solely on the provisions of General Order No. 34a, promulgated by the Director General October 1.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota on Apr. 10 held that "By reference to this order it will appear that there are provisions for notice, both to the consignor and to the consignee. No such notice was given in either instance, and no reason offered for failure. The provision for sale of refused or unclaimed property under the terms of this order are statutory in their nature. As such they require strict compliance. In this case the showing fails to reveal even a substantial compliance. From the foregoing we think it clear that respondent was deprived of its property without due process of law."

Financial Standing of U. S. G. G. Inc.

Since the spring meeting of the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, the finances of the organization, which has signed contracts from growers to handle vast quantities of grain, do not seem to have improved.

The American Farm Bureau Federation which organized the U. S. G. G. Inc., in its weekly news letter of June 29 announces that:

"The Midwest States Com'te, representing the creditors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and the Midwest Farm Bureau States, agree to the following: 1. That the proposed sales agency contract of the U. S. Grain Growers Sales Co. with the Chicago Sales Co. will be submitted by us to the Midwest States at an early meeting, with our recommendation that it offers the only immediate opportunity for the selling of grain now under contract with the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. 2. We, the Com'te, find the liabilities of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to be approximately \$377,000, the assets now in the cash reserve fund being approximately \$35,000. There is on hand about \$90,000 in \$10 membership notes and post-dated checks, which are now in the reserve fund, and approximately \$24,000 in notes said to be out for collection, and the Com'te is unable at this time to determine the status of same. We, the Com'te, feel that a large portion of these notes will be collectible if the selling of grain proceeds at once."

Northwest Grain Dealers Hold Meeting.

More than 100 grain dealers and millers of Oregon, Idaho and Washington attended the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at Spokane. Directors elected for one year were I. C. Sanford, Portland; J. P. Welds, Seattle, and R. J. Stephens. Two year term, R. McCarl, Portland, and three year term, J. A. Pease and W. J. McDonald of Seattle. After the meeting the directors elected R. J. Stephens, Spokane, pres., to succeed J. C. Armstrong of Tacoma; vice-pres., J. A. Pease, Seattle; and H. N. Stockett, Spokane, secretary.

Discounts were adopted for handling the 1922 crop as follows:

Smutty wheat, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent, inclusive, 45 cents per ton bulk, 75 cents sacked; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent, inclusive, 70 cents bulk and \$1 sacked; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 per cent, 95 cents bulk and \$1.25 sacked. Wheat grading below No. 1 on account of inseparable foreign material, damaged kernels or other than cereal grains: No. 2, 3 cents per bushel; No. 3, 4 cents; No. 4, 6 cents; No. 5, applicable on contracts at buyers' option only, but if accepted on contract 10 cents discount per bushel. Wheat grading below No. 1 on account of excess moisture: No. 2, 2 cents per bushel; No. 3, 4 cents; No. 4, 10 cents, optional; No. 5 at buyers' option only, but if taken on contract 10 cents per bushel; musty or damaged wheat to be settled for on sample. Treated wheat not delivered on contract except at option of buyer.

All trading shall be on a basis of sacked wheat, with a differential of 4 cents a bushel between bulk and sacked wheat; resacking charge of 8 cents per bag; bad order sacks, 4 cents a bag, based on the price of bags and differential to change with the price of bags. All receivers shall make a charge of 7 per cent on drafts up to and including three days after arrival of cars on track at designated terminals; interest at 7 per cent to be allowed on balance after 20 days from time of arrival of cars at designated terminals, provided interest shall cease upon date of unloading.

Test weights prevail as per schedule adopted by the association last year. Dark northern spring and dark hard winter grading No. 2 on account admixture, discounted 2 cents per bushel; grading No. 3, 4 cents. Hard red spring and hard red winter grading No. 1, containing over 10 per cent and not more than 15 per cent of other classes, discounted 6 cents per bushel; more than 15 per cent not deliverable on contract. Hard red winter containing over 10 per cent and not more than 15 per cent of dark northern spring, 3 cents per bushel; 15 to 25 per cent, 5 cents; more than 25 per cent not deliverable on contract. In case hard red spring predominates in the mixture with hard red winter, as above, discounts shall be the same.

Hard white (bluestem or Bart) grading No. 2 on account admixture, discounted 2 cents per bushel; containing 10 per cent and not more than 15 per cent of Western white, 4 cents; over 15 per cent and not more than 25, 6 cents; over 25 not deliverable on contract; containing over 10 per cent and not more than 15 per cent of dark northern spring and dark hard winter, 4 cents; containing over 10 per cent and not more than 15 per cent hard winter and Northern spring, 8 cents; over 10 per cent and not more than 15 per cent yellow hard winter, red spring, red winter and Western red, 8 cents; more than 15 per cent of red hard winter, hard red spring, red winter or Western red not deliverable on contract.

Northern spring and hard winter grading No. 2 on account admixture of white or red, 2 cents; grading No. 3 account white, 4 cents; containing more than 10 per cent of wheat of other classes not deliverable on contract; Northern spring grading No. 2 account admixture hard winter, 2 cents and vice versa; subclasses Northern spring and hard winter grading mixed not deliverable on contract. Red spring and yellow hard winter grading No. 2 account admixture white or red, 2 cents a bushel; grading No. 3, same reason, 4 cents; all containing more than 10 per cent wheat of other classes not deliverable on contract.

Red winter and Western red grading No. 2 account admixture of other red, not discounted; grading No. 2 account admixture white, discounted 1 cent; containing more than 10 per cent wheat of other classes not deliverable on contract. Soft white and Western white grading No. 2 account admixture of red, discounted 2 cents; containing more than 10 per cent other classes not deliverable on contract. Mixed wheat grading below No. 1 on account light weight shall be discounted for mixture in addition to regular discount for test weight.

HEARINGS on the Tincher bill, re-enacting the grain futures act, will be held before the senate com'te on agriculture starting about July 11.

Powerful Magnet Needed to Draw Tramp Iron Out of Material.

Ordinary magnets possess considerable attractive force close to the surface of the magnet; but at any considerable number of inches distant from the poles the attraction is practically nil.

To have practical usefulness in separating small and large pieces of iron out from below the surface of a mass of material passing beneath a magnet the magnetic force must be multiplied by winding many turns of wire about the magnet and energizing it with an electric current. The amount of electric power so consumed is astonishingly small, in fact users of these magnets do not consider the current consumption.

The effect of a powerful magnet in extracting material out of a mass is the same as when

a man pokes his hand down into the mass and feels for and picks out a piece of iron, with the difference that the magnet never fails to find the iron.

A clever demonstration of the great force of attraction in magnetic pulleys was given recently at the Milwaukee plant of the Dings Magnetic Separator Co. One of the company's pulleys, such as those used in feed mills and other cereal manufacturing plants to draw iron out of material being conveyed on a belt, was hung up in the plant, energized by turning on the current and an iron bar put in contact with the pulley to afford hand holds for the six men seen in the engraving with their feet off the floor and supported only by the magnetic force. The seventh man hanging head downward is held only by the iron in his shoes. The area of the iron bar in contact with the pulley is very small, yet the total weight of the six men suspended is about 1,000 pounds.



Weight of Seven Men Supported by Magnetic Pulley.

Supreme Court Decisions

Carrier Not Liable for Failure to Deliver at Non-Agency Station.—Under B/L in interstate shipment providing that property destined to a nonagency station, when delivered on siding, shall be at owner's risk after detached from train, such risk is not dependent on his having knowledge or notice of the destination; station having no regularly appointed agent.—*Tamsett v. Hines, Director-General, Supreme Court of Alabama, 91 South. 788.*

Seller's Right to Proceeds of Draft.—Where defendant grain company sold corn to plaintiff, making shipment and placing draft with local bank for collection, held that the local bank was seller's agent, and where it had forwarded the draft thru other banks, one of whom was garnished in the buyer's action against seller, the funds in the hands of the garnishee bank did not belong to such local bank, but to the seller.—*Heid Bros. v. Pierson-Lathrop Grain Co., of Hutchinson, Kan. Commission of Appeals of Texas, 240 S. W. 908.*

Boat Must Deliver to Designated Elevator or Pay Damages.—A shipper has a maritime lien enforceable by action in rem against the ship for failure to make "tight delivery," including failure to deliver at an elevator designated in the B/L, though the cargo was delivered in good order at another elevator. Where a ship failed to deliver barley at the elevator designated, but delivered it at another elevator, and refused to deliver to the shipper until the freight was paid, the shipper, paying the freight under protest to diminish the damages, had a cause of action in rem for the amount paid.—*Libel by the Fleischmann Malting Co. v. Steamer G. A. Tomlinson, U. S. District Court Western District of New York, 279 Fed. 786.*

Feed Manufacturer Has Exclusive Right to His Secret Formula.—That in the process of time and as a result of experience the owner of a secret formula adds further ingredients or makes minor changes to improve its product does not affect its right to be protected in the enjoyment thereof against one wrongfully manufacturing an article having the same essential ingredients. Where a poultry feed or remedy manufactured and sold by defendant, though prepared according to plaintiff's secret formula, is sold under a different name and mixed with buttermilk, so as to have a different color and hence cannot be palmed off on buyers as plaintiff's poultry remedy, its sale is not unfair competition in the strict, usual, and ordinary sense.—*Germo Mfg. Co. v. Combs, Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri, 240 S. W. 872.*

Contractor Liable for Using Defective Hoisting Engine.—Evidence that a certain person was superintendent of the whole works on which he was employed was a sufficiently definite statement of his duties and authority to admit evidence of notice to him of the defective condition of an elevator engine, as "superintendent" means to have charge and direction, of; to direct the course and oversee the details; to regulate with authority; to manage; to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority; to oversee or to overlook (citing Words and Phrases, Second Series, vol. 4, pp. 792, 793, superintendent). Evidence that an unidentified employee told defendant's superintendent of the defective condition of an elevator engine, and that the superintendent said they were going to make it go till they got thru with the job, was admissible to show notice to defendant over the objection that it was hearsay.—*Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. v. Fred Grisier, Supreme Court of Texas, 240 S. W. 899.*

MORE HORSE SALES have been recorded by seven leading livestock markets, on or west of the Mississippi, for the first five months of 1922 than for the same period last year, according to the Horse Ass'n of America. At Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Wichita, Oklahoma City and Denver, 76,098 horses and mules were sold up to June 1, 1922, against 62,451 the same period last year. Other markets show such a slight decrease that a general increase in horse use is clearly indicated.

Loss of B/L Does Not Prevent Acceptance of Car.

T. D. Phelps Grain Co., Denver, Colo., appellant, v. Early Grain & Elevator Co., Amarillo, Tex., before Arbitration Appeals Committee of Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of Elmer Hutchinson, E. M. Combs, W. W. Manning, John S. Green and A. S. MacDonald.

Appeal from the award of Arbitration Committee No. 4, Grain Dealers National Ass'n, in which the claim of the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. for \$822.72 against the Early Grain & Elevator Co. was disallowed, the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. appealing.

This claim arises out of a car of wheat tendered on a contract entered into between the above parties on Sept. 17, 1920, under which the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. sold to the Early Grain & Elevator Co. 10,000 bush of hard winter wheat at \$2.70 a bushel basis No. 1 delivered Galveston for export, September shipment.

The only car in dispute on this contract is Wab. 79386, containing 1573-20 bush. This car was shipped from Greeley, Colo., Sept. 22, 1920, was invoiced to the Early Grain & Elevator Co. on Sept. 24 and draft drawn on that date in accordance with contract and deposited with B/L attached by the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. in bank at Denver in the usual manner in which such items are handled by the grain trade. In the course of transmission from the bank at Denver to the bank at Amarillo this draft and B/L became lost, and the first cognizance taken of the loss was a wire by the Early Grain & Elevator Co. to the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. "Have invoice on 79386, no lading, advise," dated Oct. 6. On Oct. 7 the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. replied: "Letter and wire received, bank tracing those drafts." On Oct. 9 the Early Grain & Elevator Co. again wired the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. "Made thoro search all banks, no drafts here, rush trace," and again on Oct. 13, "No lading yet on Wabash 79386, what about it?" Under date of Oct. 14 the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. wrote the Early Grain & Elevator Co.:

"We again took this up with our bank this morning and asked them if they had heard anything further in tracing this draft and they positively state that it was mailed out of here on Sept. 24, and that it was sent to the First National bank at Amarillo and it has certainly had ample time to show up. The bank is willing to do anything in their power to help us out and we are certainly willing to do anything in our power, so if you have any suggestions to offer we will be glad indeed to get them."

Under date of Oct. 21 the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. again wrote the Early Grain & Elevator Co.: "It looks now as tho these papers were lost in the mail between here and Amarillo and we presume that this car has arrived in Galveston by this time, and we suggest that you give bond to the railroad company and take over this car. Or, if you have it sold to one of the exporters, we believe that they have bond up with the railroad company and, no doubt, can get possession of the car without further bond. However, kindly get possession of this car in some manner as quickly as possible. Of course, any expense that you are put to in giving bond or otherwise, we will expect you to charge back to us. Trusting that this will enable you to straighten this matter out, and if it will not, kindly wire us what you want us to do and we will do anything from this end of the line which you may suggest."

To this the Early Grain & Elevator Co. replied on Oct. 23:

"It will be impossible for us to handle this car without the lading, as we have it sold to other parties and they will not accept it from us without the lading. We suggest that you

furnish another car in place of this and handle this car out yourselves."

On Oct. 25 the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. wrote: "If you will give us the name of the party to whom the car is going we will give a bond to the railroad company and have it released to them or to you or to anyone that you designate. So long as they get the car of wheat delivered to them there should be absolutely no difference whether it is delivered to them on a bond or a B/L," and further reciting the fact that they were unable to deliver another car shipped within contract time.

On Oct. 28 the Early Grain & Elevator Co. wired the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. a night letter as follows:

"Your letter twenty-fifth, party to whom we sold September wheat said he would not accept it at this late date nor would he accept it without B/L, therefore we cannot accept. You may sell at market price for account of whom it may concern, and we will have a three way arbitration."

On Oct. 29 the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. made a bond with the railroad company at Denver and obtained a negotiable order for the delivery of the car, and the possession of this order gave all the authority for the direction or disposition of the car as would have been had by possession of the original B/L. He wired the Early Grain & Elevator Co. that he was making draft with this order attached, but the Early Grain & Elevator Co. immediately wired that they could not use the wheat on order and to sell for account of whom it may concern.

The draft was permitted to go forward, however, but was protested by the Early Grain & Elevator Co. and the wheat finally sold on Nov. 5 at \$2.17½, a loss of 52½ cents a bushel.

We have recited this case at some length as we cannot agree with the conclusions of the lower committee. We recognize the fact that the B/L is a very important document in nearly every grain transaction and with it passes the control of the commodity it represents. We wish to make the distinction, however, that the commodity is the basis of the contract and not the document, the lading being simply a convenient means for transferring title and protecting proper delivery at destination. We also desire to emphasize the fact that the methods of transmission of this document from one dealer to another are such that an occasional loss of the document is to be expected, and it would, in our opinion, be very unwise to establish a precedent that no substitute could be tendered in the event of the loss of the original document. In this particular case Early was under no obligation to make bond for the delivery of the car if he did not care to do so, notwithstanding such practice is quite common where papers are delayed. The interchange of wires and letters, however, indicate clearly that Phelps was willing to do anything to effect delivery of the car, but on Early's insistence that the original B/L was necessary he naturally delayed making a formal tender of some form of release or order until the receipt of the Early's wire on Oct. 29, definitely refusing to accept the wheat on contract.

It is, therefore, our opinion that the seller was within his rights in tendering a negotiable order in lieu of the original B/L which was lost, and also that in view of the facts as recited above it would have been incumbent upon the Early Grain & Elevator Co. to have accepted the original B/L on Oct. 29 and that he could not refuse the substitute as tendered. On this theory that the seller complied with his contract we deny the Early Grain & Elevator Co.'s claim for four cents a bushel loss for delay in furnishing papers.

We further find that disposition of the wheat should have been made on Oct. 29 instead of Nov. 5 and the market on that date was \$2.29½, restricting the loss to 40½ cents a bushel. It was also developed that only 1490-40 bushels was necessary to complete the contract.

We, therefore, order the Early Grain & Elevator Co. to pay to the T. D. Phelps Grain Co. \$600.23, being 40½ cents a bushel on 1490 bushels 40 pounds and assess the cost of this appeal against the Early Grain & Elevator Co.

THE BARLEY and wheat crop of Japan is, according to British reports of July 1, about 30 per cent less than last year. An average wheat crop in Japan is around 27,000,000 bu. and barley 82,000,000 bu.

Orders to rout out every barberry bush in Minnesota were given July 1 to the federal forces now at work thruout the state, by L. W. Melander, state leader. Thirteen two-men teams will work the southeastern counties for the next three months. Of the \$350,000 appropriated by congress for the war on barberry, \$30,750 is for Minnesota, and it will be used to finance the above 26 men. Since June 1, some 200 weed inspectors have given their attention to barberries, and 20 men from the dept. of agriculture have been at work in 10 southeastern counties since June 15. A total of about 250 men are now actively engaged in the work.

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References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or the editor of this publication.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

Erie in special supplement to tariffs gives reductions effective July 1.

C. R. I. & P. in special supplement to tariffs gives reduction in rates effective July 1.

Illinois Traction System in a special supplement to tariffs gives reductions in freight rates, effective July 1.

E. B. Boyd, W. J. Kelly and F. A. Leland, agents, in special supplement to tariffs give reductions in rates effective July 1.

C. R. I. & P. in a joint circular with the C. I. & G. gives instructions regarding the use of tariff of reduced rates, effective July 1.

E. B. Boyd, agent, has joined with other agents and issued I. C. C. tariff A-1298 giving rules and tables for calculation of rates, effective July 1.

E. B. Boyd, agent Western Trunk Lines, in supplement 26 to Circular 1-P, gives rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications, effective July 1.

Monon in 505-C gives milling in transit rates on grain from stations on the Monon, to be milled in transit at Monticello, Indiana, effective July 1.

A special supplement to tariffs by the Monon has been issued effective July 1, applying in connection with participating carriers and reducing rates.

Illinois Traction System in Supplement 4 to 75-C gives joint and proportional rates on grain from Illinois Traction System to Chicago, effective July 1.

Illinois Traction System in connection with the Wabash in tariff 267-D gives joint proportional rates on grain from stations on the Illinois Traction System to Danville, Ill., effective July 1. Minimum weights on grain are also given.

A special supplement to tariffs by the A. T. & S. F., G. C. Ry., G. C. & S. F. Ry., P. & F. Ry., R. G. E. P. & S. F. Ry. and the L. & T. Ry. has been issued effective July 1, applying in connection with participating carriers shown in supplements.

L. A. Lowrey, Agent, in 20-M names joint and local terminal charges, rules and regulations from or to points within the Chicago district in out-bound and in-bound freight, also rules governing intermediate service on freight passing thru the Chicago district, effective August 1.

Illinois Traction System in connection with the L. & N., Mo. Pacific, M. & O. and Peoria Ry. Terminal Co. in 428-E gives joint and proportional rates on grain products from Peoria and Pekin, Ill., to stations on the L. & N., I. & O. and the Missouri Pacific, effective July 1.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement 16 to 19690-I gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, seeds and broom corn from stations in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, also Council Bluffs, Ia., to Little Rock, Ark., and stations in Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri, effective July 1.

Monon in Supplement 2 to 520-A names local, joint, proportional and reshipping rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products, also flaxseed from stations on the Monon to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin, effective June 16.

B. & O. in tariff I. C. C. 18725, gives rates for application to Port Covington Elvtr., Western Maryland, via Westport, Baltimore, on grain, to Coast Point from B. & O. points, east of terminal and connections west of Pittsburg,oundsville, Parkersburg and ex-lake from West Fairport. B. & O. cannot handle ex-lake grain from Buffalo.

A. T. & S. F. in Supplement 2 to 5588-M, cancels Supplement 1, and names local, joint and proportional rates on grain and grain products between points in Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, and Oklahoma, also Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., and points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, effective July 15.

Illinois Traction System in connection with the Wabash in Supplement 9 to 268-B gives joint rates on grain and grain products from Illinois Traction System stations in Illinois to Wabash stations in Indiana, effective July 1.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement 4 to 19687-N gives joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, seeds, hay and broom corn from Missouri River Stations and other stations in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and South Dakota to Mississippi Valley Points and other stations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, also to Gulf Ports for export, effective Aug. 1.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement 15 to 31408-A gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, seeds and broom corn from stations in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, also Council Bluffs, Ia., and Memphis, Tenn. to Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., and stations in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma, effective July 1.

I. C. in 1537-F gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, cotton seed products and seeds between stations in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, also Dubuque, Ia., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Peoria, Ill., Paducah, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., Ohio River Crossings and other stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin, effective July 1.

I. C. in 601-H gives local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, hay and seeds from stations in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota on the I. C.; C. R. & I. C.; Ft. D., D. M. & S.; G. N. and W., C. F. & N. to Chicago, Peoria, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Omaha, Neb., Ohio River Crossings and other stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin, effective July 1.

C. R. I. & P. in Supplement 22 to 28405-D and Supplement 1 to 28405-E gives local, joint and proportional rates on hay, straw and corn husks from stations in Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, also Joplin, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., and other stations in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Oklahoma, effective July 1.

Books Received

HANDLING THE FARMERS' GRAIN From the Farmer's Wagon to the Local Elevator, From Local Elevator to Terminal, is a booklet describing the handling of the farmers grain at a country point. The booklet is profusely illustrated and contains 31 pages, paper bound. By F. R. Durant, Minneapolis, Minn.

GETTING RAILROAD FACTS STRAIGHT is a pamphlet of 51 pages disproving one by one all the allegations made by the railway employees thru Frank J. Warne before the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the railroads had padded their compensation accounts, had manipulated operating accounts to influence a rate decision, had made extravagant outlays under regional directors. The author, Dr. C. S. Duncan, demolishes the whole structure of inferences and insinuations. Published by the Ass'n of Railway Executives, New York, N. Y.

TEST WEIGHT OF GRAIN: A Simple Method of Determining the Accuracy of the Testing Apparatus, is a professional paper containing instructions on test weight per bushel and apparatus for taking it; variations in making weight-per-bushel determinations; special points to observe in making correct weight-per-bushel tests; method of determining accuracy of test kettle; method of determining accuracy and sensitiveness of beam. By E. G. Boerner and E. H. Ropes of the Bureau of Markets. Bulletin 1065, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

MEXICAN MILLERS are vigorously protesting the recent action of the Mexican government in placing an importation tax of two and four centavos a kilo respectively on corn and wheat, and not also taxing flour from the United States. The millers fear they cannot compete with American flour on account of the new tax on imported grain.

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Robinson Cipher Code, revised, with 1912 and 1917 Supplements for domestic grain business. Bound in flexible leather, price \$2.25; cloth, \$1.75.

A. B. C. Improved 5th Edition, contains a complete set of five letter code words for every expression in the former edition. Any two of these words may be combined and sent as one word, reducing telegraph tolls 50 per cent. Price in English, \$18.00.

Miller's Code (1917), for milling and flour trades, 3 1/4 x 6 inches, 77 pages, \$2.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code, most popular and simplest code for export trade. Bound in red leather, third grain edition, 413 pages, size 7x9 1/4 inches, \$15.00; fourth edition, for grain, stocks, bonds and general merchandise, 160 pages, 6 1/4 x 9 inches, \$15.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code, for provision and grain trade. 145 pages, bound in flexible leather, \$2.00.

Your Name in gilt letters stamped on front cover of any of the above books for 35 cents extra. Any code upon short notice.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street,

Chicago, Ill.

Patents Granted

1,418,343. Grain Car Door Opener. Ira B. White, Fort Worth, Texas. The leverage device consists of a jaw device straddling a lever, provided with oppositely-extending jaws with teeth on the jaws, and a second jaw device on the same lever.

1,419,236. Door and Door Frame for Grain Bins. Lizzie Hetzel Dickelman, Forest, Ohio. A door frame comprising watertight and grain tight sides, top and bottom, is hung on hinges and closes tightly, means being arranged whereby it can be fastened when closed.

1,420,969. Car Door. Chas. M. Cooper, Oklahoma City, Okla. The vertically sliding door is hinged to open outward, and provided with a stop to hold door in raised or closed position. A bolt passes thru near the lower end to engage the door and support it when in lowered or open position.

1,420,954. Dust Collector. Henry F. Bickel, Plainfield, N. J., and Blythe J. Minnier, Watertown, N. Y. The dust collector consists of an air pump, a dust-collecting device connected to the intake of the pump, a means for starting and stopping the pump and a vent in pump to discharge the cleaned air.

1,419,244. Bag Holder. Rowland Forster, Dauphin, Man., Canada. The bag holder comprises a standard, a carriage on the standard, with means for holding in position, means for holding a bag on the carriage, a pivoted lever on the standard, with a spring connection for holding the bag holding means in yielding position.

1,419,627. Bag-Filling Machine. Louis H. Hartman, Toledo, O., assignor to the Valve Bag Co., Toledo. In a receptacle filling and weighing machine is a horizontal filler tube for receiving the upper end of the receptacle, a machine casing, an ejector located in the casing for forcing the material thru the tube, and a filler tube thru which the material is forced by the ejector.

1,420,968. Car Seal. Chas. W. Champlin, Cedar Falls, Ia., assignor of one-half to Seward Higby, Cedar Falls, Ia. This is a device consisting of a resilient strip having in one end an opening, the other end being shaped to provide a V-shaped pocket, to provide a narrow mouth next the strip, the first mentioned strip being adapted to enter the mouth and become interlocked therewith.

1,419,142. Grain Bin. Allen D. W. Johnson, Anoka, Minn. The grain bin comprises a cylindrical wall having a foundation, a flat horizontal floor supported by the wall. The upper portion of the wall has a roof and central opening therein, the space between the roof and the floor having a series of diagonal partitions dividing it into a number of vertical triangular bins, the floor having spouts for conducting the grain from triangular bins to space beneath the floor. Spouts are provided on outer wall of the bin to deliver grain to the outside.

1,420,726. Grain Conveyor. John W. Montague, Trenton, and Van G. Patrick, Postelle, Ark., assignors to the Universal Seed Loading Co., Helena, Ark. This is an apparatus for conveying and is comprised of a storehouse, the bottom of the storehouse having sections, these sections being adapted to swing, a trough is below the sections, running beyond the end of the storehouse and has a removable cover, a screw conveyor being inside of the trough, a feed valve connected with the trough and a pressure pipe is connected to the feed valve.

1,419,557. Automatic Weighing Machine. Eugene Gase, Saginaw, Mich., assignor to Baker-Perkins Mfg. Corp., Saginaw, Mich. The weighing device has a truck running on rails, having a telescopic feeding chute, consisting of a stationary inner tube and a heavy outer tube sliding on lower half of the former, with a shutter provided in the upper half of the stationary tube, made of flexible but not inelastic means, tightly stretched between shutter and the top of sliding tube in such a manner that when the sliding tube is lowered, keeps by its weight the shutter open, and of means for closing the shutter and raising the sliding tube at the same time.

1,420,015. Pneumatic Conveyor. George Bernert, Milwaukee, Wis., assignor to Bernert Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. A pneumatic conveyor includes a conveying air duct, a feeding conveyor casing communicating at one end with said air duct, rollers in the ends of said casings having their axes disposed below the center of the casing, a conveyor belt trained about said rollers and conveying flights on the belt. The flights on the upper stretch of the belt are spaced from the top of the casing to provide a conveying chamber, and a valve in the casing yielding upon engagement with material to be conveyed.

1,420,665. Centrifugal Dust Separator. John W. Newcombe, Detroit, Mich. A device of this type having a combination of a casing which has an inlet and outlet, a conical rotary separator in said casing, having an open end closing the passage to the outlet and arranged with its end of smaller diameter toward the inlet, the conical wall being formed with a number of openings with the portions between the openings continuous throughout the length of the wall. Means are provided for rotating the separator at rates of travel proportionate to and greater than the speed of the particles carried by the flow, portions of the separator intercepting the particles and convey them longitudinally to the large end of the separator.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON has introduced in Congress a bill H. R. 11942 which is proposed to amend section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, to permit the increase of the open-market powers of Federal reserve banks by permitting them to purchase and sell long-time paper secured by shipping documents or warehouse receipts covering agricultural products or by chattel mortgages on live stock.

IF THE STAMP TAX goes into effect in Canada on checks, Aug. 1, as planned it will bear very heavily on the grain trade. On the basis of the 1919 crop it is estimated that it will cost the Grain Exchange clearing house \$160,000. As now handled each trade has to bear the stamp tax four times, so means are being worked out now to avoid this excessive taxing and it is planned to have the trades handled without taxing four times before Aug. 1.

Insurance Notes.

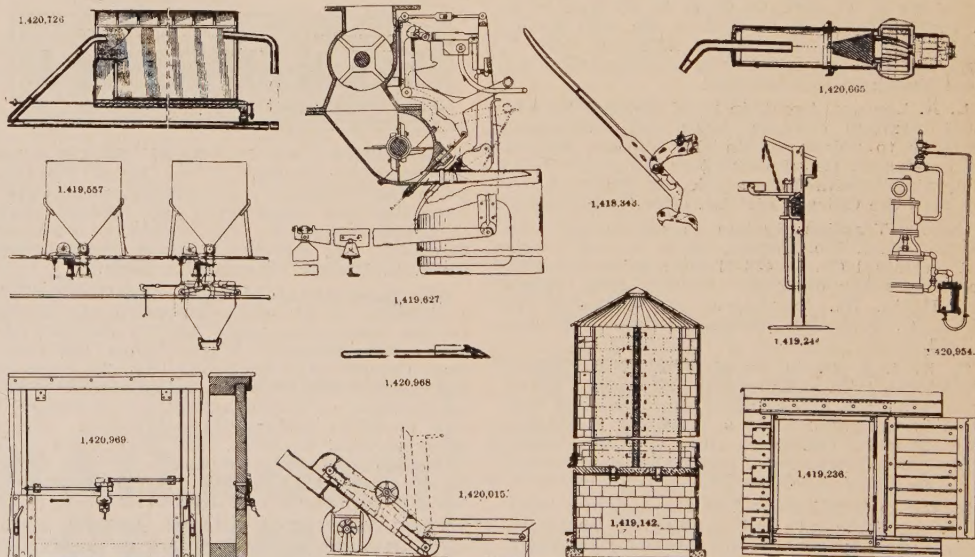
THE CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE in insurance policies is an adjustment of the cost of insurance to the value of the property insured, based on the fact that the loss to the underwriter is more often total on an underinsured risk. If an underwriter assumed risks on a great number of these he would have to get a higher rate; but instead of changing the rate the co-insurance clause effects the same result by requiring the insured to pay for additional insurance or carry his own risk to the extent of the surplus.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—A new hazard in connection with radio is the aerial wires in some cases fastened to telephone poles wherein a large voltage is carried. One case was mentioned where a merchant was instantly killed while rearranging his wires on the roof due to coming in contact with high voltage wires. In some instances, the radio wires are found, according to telephone line men, fastened to the same insulator as a high powered line, and a slight sag in the wire or a break would result in contact that would kill instantly any one using the radio outfit.

THE FIRST fire resulting from radio apparatus in Indiana was reported at the home of John Wallenmeyer at Evansville, Ind., April 18. Wallenmeyer lowered the aerial of his radio set to the roof, firemen said, because he feared a strong wind would blow it down. It is believed the battery of the set was connected and that sparks were caused by the wires touching as they rested on the roof. The damage caused by the fire was estimated at \$3,000 and was covered by insurance. Don't run your aerial where it is liable to come in contact with other wires. There is always the chance that the aerial may fall or be blown down.

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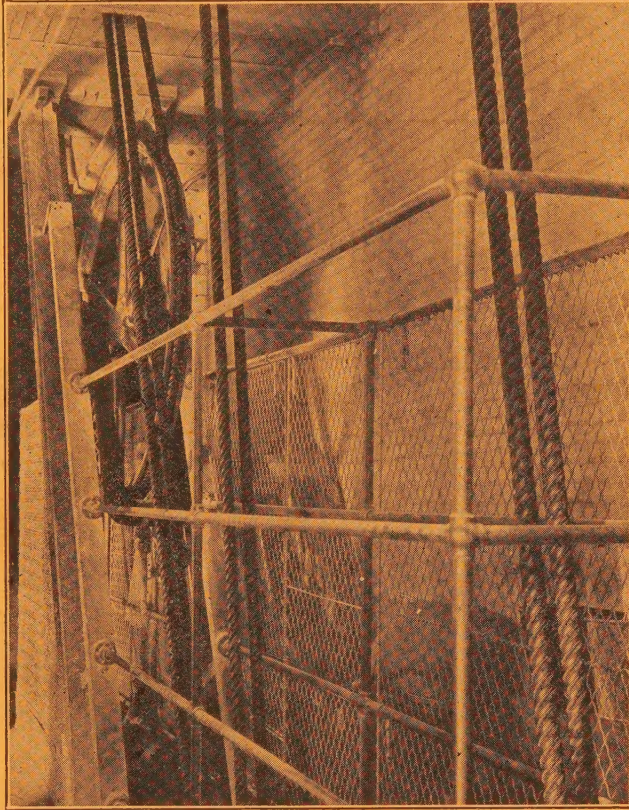
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